**INSURANCE.**

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 37— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 13 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 15 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,986 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 8 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK@† | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | CHINA† | | 7,952 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 18,601 |
| 31 „ | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 April | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 „ | RAZMAK @.. | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,519 |
| 28 „ | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 12 „ | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 18 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA* | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA.. | | 14,120 |
| 9 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 0,985 |
| 16 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 „ | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,372 |
| 30 „ | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |
| 7 July | RAZMAK .. | RANPURA* .. | 16,601 |
| 14 „ | MOREA .. | | 10,353 |
| 21 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 28 „ | KAISAR-I HIND .. | | 11,518 |

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced fares will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 15th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 6th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DUMANA .. | 8,421 |
| 14th June | MANORA .. | 7, 81 |

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd Feb. | DELTA .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 29th Mar. | NALDERA .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 26th Apr. | NARKONDA .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24th May | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 7th June | RAWALPINDI .. | Colombo, Straits China, Japan. |
| 5th July | RAJPUTANA .. | Colombo, Straits China, Japan. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Feb. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. |
| 13th „ | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 15th „ | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 15th „ | KARAPARA .. | East & South Africa. |
| 17th „ | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 22nd „ | xELLORA .. | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday saillings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 2 Feb. | 14 Feb. |
| Tamatsu Maru .. | 4646 | 8 „ | 18 „ |
| Malacca Maru .. | 5374 | 15 „ | 29 „ |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 20 „ | 4 Mar. |
| Osaka Maru .. | 3741 | 25 „ | 8 „ |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 1 March | 15 „ |
| Tasmania Maru.. | 4105 | 7 „ | 8 „ |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 18 „ | 9 „ |

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 3\|8. | Rs. 4. | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of Delivery .....

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. | 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. | 23,00,000 |

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullunder | Okara (dist.) |
| Ambala City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Ambala Cant | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Culcutta | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

PANDIT SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions o commission.

We can execute forward transaction and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

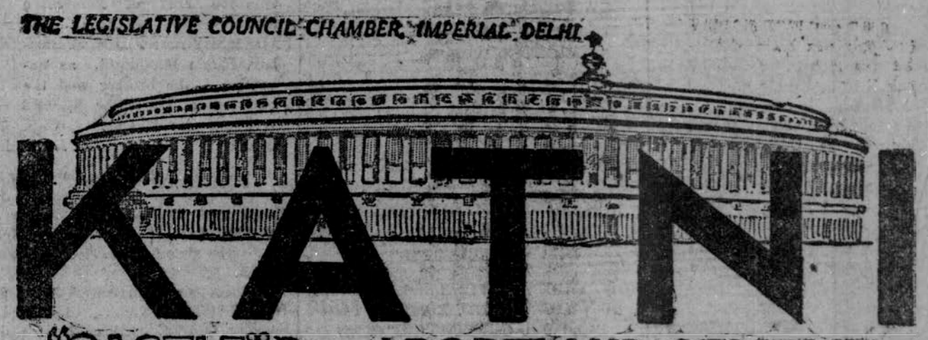
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22074.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 29418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,644 |

coul other Company started within 25 years Ed show equal results at the same age.

xcellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

### THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

### "Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

### The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to :—*

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

*Head Office :*—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to :—*

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW ASSURANCES. | 1924 | Rs. 2,37,34,000 | Increase Rs. 59,08,000 |
| | 1925 | Rs. 2,96,42,000 | |
| | 1926 | Rs. 3,91,39,000 | Increase Rs. 94,97,000 |

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings,
Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the D. A. V. High School, Lahore, a BACHELOR OF COMMERCE or a qualified COMMERCIAL TEACHER strong in Shorthand typing, correspondence, precis and if possible in Accountancy and Banking. Pay up to Rs. 100/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, D A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 29921

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/-. P. M. Apply to Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 712

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 12 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29309

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA. Rs. 5/10; FATHER INDIA. Rs. 4/4; Raphael Ephemeris and Almanacs 1928. Cheiro's Guide to Hand. Re. 1/14. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
D R 714

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3 8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT,
(Wireless Branch).

FOR SALE AT WIRELESS STATION BUTCHER ISLAND, BOMBAY TWO ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS.

EACH SET consists of a 35 B.H.P. twin-cylinder, Gardner semi-diesel oil engine direct coupled on a common bedplate to a direct current dynamo, 20 KW, 220|320 volts, 91|67.5 Amps, shunt-wound type made by Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co. The engines are equipped with cooling tanks compressed air cylinders for starting and all necessary accessories. An ample supply of tools and spare parts for engines and spare armatures for dynamos are also provided. The plant is in very good order. Further particulars may be supplied and offers will be received by the Divisional Engineer, Wireless Engineering Division, DELHI.

The generating sets will be sold separately or as a pair.

A complete control switchboard, marble panels on angle iron mountings with generator and feeder panels for use with these sets is for sale also.

29928

### THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1927.

The Dividend will be made payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th February, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on weekdays other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 1st February, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February, 1928, to the 9th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & COMPANY,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
26th January, 1928.

29855

### NOTICE

WE cordially invite the Public to inspect our STALLS at the English village and Hunnur Nagar (Indian village) at the 5H FETE. See our ALL WOOL "RAYOLA" Lohies, Rumals, Rugs, Blankets and Suitings.

Also a special line of Knitting Wool, ranging from Rs. 2-13-6 to Rs. 4-3-6 per lb.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL.

5 per cent. of the sale proceeds will be paid to the 5H Fund.

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
Agents, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.
29913

## LEGAL NOTICES:

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALYANJI NAROTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, residing at Hanuman Gali, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower .....Deceased

PADAMSEY NAROTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an unemployed, the brother and the only next of kin of the deceased residing at Hanuman Gali, Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

4th day of February, 1928.
PADAMSEY NAROTAM,
Petitioner-in-person.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NENSEY LALJI, also spelt as NENSINGH LALJEE, and NENSINH LALJI, late of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, at the time of his death residing at and doing business as a Merchant at Mascat in Arabia .....Deceased.

DHARAMSI NENSEY, of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant at present temporarily residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort, the eldest son of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 8th day of February, 1928.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29933

THE
**Bombay Chronicle**
is the oldest national English daily newspaper in Western India.

It has stood the test of time.

Let it introduce your merchandise or service to the nation.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALLARD ESTATE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2558 of 1926

Vithaldas Karsondas & anr. ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ram Richpal & ors. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Merwanji Kaikhusro and Vithaldas Karsondas as joint Receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree herein made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of December 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situated on and forming Plot No. 5 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 544 7|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North-South and East by the land belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by Graham Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 5|1187 of the Fort Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2652 (2) Street No. 42 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the said joint Receivers at their office at 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY SHOP WITH ITS GOODWILL AT GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKOREDWAR.

(Suit No. 2284 of 1926.)

Yeshwant Krishna Rupji vs. Baboo Keshav Rupji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will, under the directions of the Commissioner High Court and in pursuance to the directions contained in the decretal order of Reference dated the 5th August 1927 and the Judge's order, dated the 26th November, 1927, sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar:—

The stationery and drawing materials lying in the shop at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar carried on in the name and style of K. K. Bhai Ramchandra and the stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot and as a going concern.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. Deposit at the time of sale. On view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the concerned.

BENNETT & CO.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS IN 1912.
**MOHANLAL & Co.**
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Susbscribed | Rs. | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. | 30,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | | 22,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, | 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | ,, | 96,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED | As. | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. | 79,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Present
"THE PERFECT SAP"
with
BEN LYON and PAULINE STARKE
"LIZZIES OF THE FIELD."
Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

So afraid of speed that he travelled in a hack.... until circumstances plunged him into the driver's seat in the biggest auto race of the year!

See
FAST AND FURIOUS
Starring
REGINALD DENNY
at
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road.)
Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

DON'T MISS IT!
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s New Gorgeous Film
THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING
Written by Mr. M. G. Dave
Ever the top for love and a touch down for drama and romance!
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
At 5—7 9 and 11 P. M.

**NEW INDIA**
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| ,, Subscribed | ,, | 3,56,05,275 |
| ,, Paid-up | ,, | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,15,36,676 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

COOK—EASY
*Fully Illustrated Catalgoue* FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
*BOMBAY AGENTS:*
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

OPENED 11 POINTS LOWER ON UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL—ABSENCE OF RAIN CAUSING ANXIETY—BETTER TRADE NEWS—TONE IMPRESSING—FUTURES 21 TO 27 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 10.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 11 points on lower advices from Liverpool. There was absence of selling pressure and continued absence of rain over large area of West Texas and Oklahoma is causing anxiety. This news had an encouraging influence on the demand for dry goods. Considerable short covering in conjunction with good trade demand easily got over the opening decline and prices recorded a noticeable advance of 29 points over previous closing prices. Towards the close scattered profit taking brought in a reaction of about 8 points. The market closed at a net rise of 21 to 27 points with an impressing tone. Spot prices hardened 20 points to 18.45c.

The New Orleans futures market which ruled comparatively quiet on the previous day, firmed up in to-day's session and closed at a rise of 29 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 31 points to 17.96c.

#### N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous close | 17.89 |
| 10 a.m. | 17-78—11 op. and Lowest |
| 11 a.m | 17.88—01. |
| 12 noon | 17.98+09 |
| 2.37 p.m. | 18.18+29 Highest. |
| 3 p.m. | 18.10+21 close. |

Opinion:—While we hold a favourable opinion for the long run, we think it safe to liquidate part of holding in strong markets with a view to replace on recessions.

#### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 10th Feb.—

Market improved on better trade news.

Reuter.—Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on absence of rain in drought sections and favourable conditions in dry goods market.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Tone of market impressing."

"Western drought unbroken, further pink worm complaints, confidence restored. Dry goods market improving. Except well sustained market. Securities irregular."

#### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 18.00 plus .06 |
| May | 18.17 plus .09 |
| July | 18.23 plus .13 |
| October | 18.08 plus .13 |
| December | 18.07 plus .14 |
| Middling Spot | 18.50 plus .05 |

#### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 17.84 plus .09 |
| May | 17.84 plus .06 |
| Middling Spot | 18.08 plus .12 |

#### NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 10.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 17.71 |
| May | 17.86 |
| July | 17.88 |
| New York, Noon Call:— | |
| March | 17.82 |
| May | 17.96 |
| July | 17.98 |
| New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:— | |
| March | 17.46 |
| May | 17.52 |
| July | 17.56 |

#### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 16,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

#### AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 10.

| | This Week. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports. | 117.000 |
| Exports from America: | |
| To Great Britain | 43,000 |
| To France and the Continent | 98,000 |
| To Japan | 7.000 |
| Visible Supply: | |
| Stocks at U.S. Ports | 2,274.000 |
| Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns | 1,088,000 |

#### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | 1927.28 | 1926.27 |
| Receipts to date | 10-2-28 6765000 | 10297000 |
| " Yesterday | do. 15000 | 40000 |
| Exports to date | do. 4611000 | 7013000 |
| Stock at Ports | 10-2-28 2274000 | 2879000 |
| " Interior Towns | do. 1088000 | 1350000 |
| " Liverpool | 10-2-28 894000 | 1321000 |
| Visible Supply | 10-2-28 5400000 | 7041000 |
| Quantity in Sight | do. 11409000 | 15045000 |

### LIVERPOOL.

ABSENCE OF RAIN—BULLISH MILL TAKINGS—FUTURES 7 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points but declined on scattered selling. Later on prices improved on reports of absence of rain and bullish mill takings during the week. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Spot prices declined 3 points to 10.07d. per lb. and sales amounted 4,000 Bales.

Empire futures improved 7 points and Egyptian futures closed quiet but steady at a rise of points.

#### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th inst.—

Market affected favourably by absence of rains in drought districts in the West. Bullish weekly mill takings.

Messrs. Langlay and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th Feb.:—

Market firm on fewer offerings and absence of him drought sections.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Short covering, little far sale, technical position improved."

Horaby Hemsltyk and Co:—"Market advanced in consequence of now reported no rain in Texas. If cotton price firm, trade next week will be larger."

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 9.65 plus .11 |
| March | 9.64 plus .11 |
| April | 9.59 plus .10 |
| May | 9.59 plus .09 |
| June | 9.55 plus .09 |
| July | 9.55 plus .09 |
| August | 9.47 plus .09 |
| September | 9.44 plus .09 |
| October | 9.38 plus .09 |
| November | 9.33 plus .07 |
| December | 9.33 plus .07 |
| January | 9.33 plus .07 |
| February | 9.33 plus .07 |
| Middling Spot | 10.25 plus .18 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

#### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

| | This Week. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Cotton, Actual Export | 2,000 |
| Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers | 71,000 |
| Total Cotton Imports | 43,000 |
| Total Cotton Stocks | 834,000 |
| Actual Week's Sales | 35,520 |

#### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.55 plus .15 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.75 plus .15 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.95 plus .15 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.35 plus .15 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.55 plus .15 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.75 plus .15 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.00 plus .15 |
| Oomra, Fully God | 8.25 plus .15 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.50 plus .15 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.00 plus .15 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.25 plus .15 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.50 plus .15 |

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 16.70 plus .20 |
| March | 16.80 plus .20 |
| April | 16.80 plus .20 |
| May | 16.98 plus .18 |
| June | 16.98 plus .18 |
| July | 17.10 plus .17 |
| August | 17.10 plus .17 |
| September | 17.09 plus .17 |
| October | 17.29 plus .24 |
| November | 17.27 plus .20 |
| December | 17.25 plus .20 |
| January | 17.22 plus .20 |
| February | 17.22 |

Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot 17.50 plus 25

#### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills 487.06

#### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 14 7-8.

#### LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £8-15-0

Castorseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-10-0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Feb.-March shipment sellers £18-2-6

### BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES LIQUIDATED—GENERAL BUYING—LIVERPOOL FLAT—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Following a further rise of 21 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 360|- and declined to Rs. 358|- on commission houses liquidating their purchases. There was considerable buying at this level and prices gradually improved to Rs. 361|-. Again long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 359|- and later Liverpool opener being flat, rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. | 359\|8 |
| F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. | 361\|8 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. | 300 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal May | 302 |
| Fine M. G. Oomera Mar. | 326\|8 |
| Fine M. G. Oomera May | 327\|8 |

#### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Following easier Liverpool cables, the forward market opened at Rs. 359 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 357|8. Later on reports of Liverpool closing 7 points higher induced little covering and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M. | 358 | 0 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A. | 360 | 8 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal March | 298 | 0 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal May | 301 | 0 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra March | 325 | 4 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra May | 326 | 4 | 0 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON

#### BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

#### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| in-full-pressed Bales | Since 1st Sept. yesterday. | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,556 | 1,94,551 | 2,69,424 |
| Central India | 1,243 | 1,73,612 | 1,76,781 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 992 | 1,91,872 | 1,42,924 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 157 | 78,255 | 47,558 |
| Berar | 1,447 | 3,99,371 | 3,91,821 |
| Central Provinces | 733 | 1,70,716 | 1,43,408 |
| Total Oomras | 6,128 | 12,08,877 | 11,71,916 |
| Dholera | 1,221 | 60,234 | 51,483 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 60,427 | 50,586 |
| Rajputana | 155 | 25,403 | 23,350 |
| Sind-Punjab | 144 | 1,06,896 | 74,633 |
| Broach | | 2,615 | 248 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 3,875 | 20,129 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 109 | 3,808 | 9,255 |
| Cocoanada | | | 395 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 7,648 | 4,626 |
| Persian | 14 | 3,294 | 2,874 |
| American | | 22,693 | 79,731 |
| Egyptian and African | 59 | 10,205 | 22,167 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 64 | 50 |
| Total | 7,833 | 15,15,439 | 15,1,443 |

#### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| in-full-pressed Bales | 1st Sept. to 9th Feb yesterday. | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,813 | 2,78,327 | 12,7,118 |
| Japan & China | 2,000 | 4,16,749 | 5,76,529 |
| Coast Ports | 200 | 12,569 | 5,669 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 41,033 | 46,091 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 31,625 | 76,115 |
| Total | 5,013 | 7,70,303 | 8,31,522 |

#### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | Ready Red leafy. | Delivery Contract March |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 310 | |
| Bengal Fine | 305 | + 6 |
| Bengal F G. | 295 | |
| Sind-Punjab Fine | 305 | |
| Sind-Punjab F.G. | 295 | |
| Vardha Hingt. Fine | 355/57 | |
| Nagpur Fine | 355/57 | |
| Yeotmal Fine | 345/47 | |
| Arvi Fine | 345 | +15 |
| Amraoti Fine | 335 | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 330/32 | + 1/2 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 325/27 | |
| Khandesh Fine | 315/17 | —10 |
| Muthia Fine | —— | |
| Muthia F.G. | | —27/8 |
| Nanded/Purna F G. G.S. | 370 | |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 340 | |
| Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S. | —— | |
| Indora/Ujanin Fine | 355 | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 335 | |
| Broach F.G. | | April |
| Broach Fine | | +20 +17/8 |
| Westerns M.G. | | — 5/6 |
| Westerns H.G. | —— | |
| Cambodia | 460 | |
| Miraj/Sangli | 400 | April May |
| Compta Good | 405 | +32/3 +28/9 |
| Dholera | —— | |
| Kadi/Viramgaon | —— | |

#### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | K. Devchand | Hathras | 297/301 |
| 200 | Do. | Pandhurna | 346 |
| 200 | Do. | Wardha | 349 |
| 100 | Do. | Arvi | 343 |
| 100 | Forbes & Co. | Anjur | 310 |
| 100 | Do. | Shegaon | 320 |
| 100 | Japan T. & Co. | Sailu | 331 |
| 100 | Do. | Burhanpur | 331 |
| 100 | Mithabhai Nathoo & Co. | Dhulia | 325 |
| 200 | A. Damodar Co. | Berar | 325 |
| 100 | G.G. Kesha & Co. | Harsud | 316 |
| 100 | N. Fatehalli & Co. | Amraoti | 321 |
| 100 | Wardha man Bros. | Pandurna | 346 |
| 100 | Do. | Amraoti | 342 |

### BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

#### GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Ready | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| Falguna | 21 | 7 | 3 |
| Chaitra | 21 | 8 | 3 |
| Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99 | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| National City | 21 | 8 | 6 |

#### SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London Ready | 26 | 6 | 0 |
| Forward | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| London-Shanghai:— | | | |
| Opening | 2-7-1\|8 | | |
| Closing | 2-7-1\|8 | | |
| New York Cent | 57-5\|16 | | |
| Silver Ready | 59 | 12 | 0 |

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 59- 7 | 59-10 | 59- 7 | 59-10 |
| Falguna | 59- 9 | 59-11 | 59- 9 | 59-11 |
| Chaitra | 59-11 | 59-13 | 59-11 | 59-13 |

#### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 528 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,860 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 615 ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,675 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 46 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 26,026 ,, |
| Castorseed | 2,333 ,, |
| Rice | 2,356 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1,671 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 11,063 ,, |
| Mowrasseed | 201 ,, |
| Gram | 719 ,, |
| Joowar | 1,008 ,, |
| Barley | 140 ,, |
| Bajree | 2,424 ,, |
| Coal | 7,348 tons. |

#### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Shri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Ready | 4/4 4/8 Har 4/8. |
| Gram ready | 3/10 3/12 Jeth 3/6. |
| Rapeseed Bisakh | 6/8/6. |
| Gwara ready | 2/8 2/9 Bisakh 2/11/-. |
| Cottonseed Phagan | 3/14/9 Bisakh 4/4. |
| Cotton ready eq. | 27/-. |

#### EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 11.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 917.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 957.
Bank's buying D D 942.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125 1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137.1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 271 3/4.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2.
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.5.
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26/5
Tone of Silver.—Weak. China bought, America offered after the price had been fixed. Market closed with sellers at 1/16 below the fixed price. We think prices have reached about top.
American Cross Rate dol 4.87 3/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

#### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Call Money.—6-1/4 per cent.
1 month 5-1/2 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
12 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England 5 per cent.

#### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 11.

Quietly Steady—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26 1-4 |
| Forward | 26 3-6 |

#### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

## STOCKS AND SHARES

### LONG LIQUIDATION NATURAL REACTION

### OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED—TONE HEALTHY.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

#### MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened slightly better but ruled easy on long liquidation. The offerings were well absorbed, and though prices have recorded a small decline, the tone of the market remained healthy. To-day's move was more of a natural reaction. Restoration of confidence in the value of raw cotton is bound to have its ultimate effect on the prices of cloth. The demand is anticipated to be satisfactory and present prospects point to higher levels of values of mill shares in the long run. We are informed by reliable parties that the first start in upward direction will begin with Century. To-day a total purchase of 500 shares of this mill were estimated. Already a well known party has accumulated several hundreds of shares of Century and with improving price of of cotton, we will not be astonished to see these shares reaching higher levels. When this process will continue, it is but natural that others will follow. Under such astate of affairs, we deem it prudent to have no short interest and those who have nerves to hold will be well advised to buy scale down.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

There was a general attitude of liquidation in this section. Prices opened steady and closed quiet. Declining prices of rubber induced considerable liquidation of Bombay Burma shares. Tata Iron and Steel Shares ruled quiet but steady. Indian Cement was the weakest spot declining about Rs.10/- on considerable selling pressure. Shiping shares were quiet but steady. Hydros ruled easy. Imperial Banks had a natural reaction and closed Rs. 10/- lower.

#### SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled rather steady with a small business.

#### COTTON MILLS.

| | Feb. 11. 1928. Closing rates. |
|---|---|
| Paid up. | |
| 100 Ahmed Advance | 400 |
| 100 Alliance | 30 |
| 50 Apollo | 6 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 317\|8 |
| 200 Bombay Dyeing | 948\|12 |
| 250 Bradbury | 270 |
| 100 Century | 461\|4 |
| 100 Central India | 532\|8 |
| 500 Central India Pr | 480 |
| 100 Colaba Land | 146\|4 |
| 100 Coorla | 177\|8 |
| 100 Crescent | 190 |
| 250 Currim | 260 |
| 500 David | 270 |
| 250 Dawn | 660 |
| 200 Edward Sassoon | 112\|8 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon | 0\|14\|0 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 17 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 888\|12 |
| 50 Finlay | 166 |
| 1000 F. Petit | 500 |
| 100 Globe | 30 |
| 100 Gokak | 131\|4 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 286\|4 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 863\|12 |
| 100 Jamshed Mfg. | 51\|4 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 25\|8 |
| 100 Khatau | 85 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 298\|12 |
| 1000 Laxmi Cotton | 8700 |
| 100 Madhavrao Sed. | 4 |
| 100 Madhowji | 117\|8 |
| 500 Mathradas | 50 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 1440 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 85 |
| 1000 Morarji | 2125 |
| 200 New Great | 317\|8 |
| 10 New City | 120 |
| 250 Pabaney | 285 |
| 200 Pearl | 601\|4 |
| 100 Phoenix | 420 |
| 10 Premier | 12\|12 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 7850 |
| 250 Simplex | 206\|4 |
| 50 Swan | 160 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 531\|4 |
| 500 Tata Mill | 82\|8 |
| 500 Vishnu Cotton | 3050 |

#### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Imperial | 1482\|8 |
| 125 Imperial | 367\|8 |
| 50 India | 90\|8 |
| 50 Baroda | 93 |
| 25 Central | 26 |
| £5 Eastern | 84 |
| £12 1/2 National Bank | £50 |

#### RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahr. Prantji | 920 |
| Amritsar Patti | 143 |
| 1/ Cen. Prov. Rly. | 100\|8 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 102 |
| 100 Guzerat Rly. | 93\|8 |
| 100 Hoshiarpur | 99 |
| 100 Khulna Baghirhaat Rly. | 95 |
| 90 Mandura Bhoa | 77 x.d. |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 99 |
| 100 Sialkote | 105 |
| 100 Sindh Lt. Rly | 140 |
| 100 Upper Sindh | 90 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 720 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad Electric | 105 x.d. |
| 100 Andhra Valley | 767\|8 |
| 100 Alcock | 386\|14 |
| 125 B. Burma | 852\|8 |
| 10 B. Burma No. 1 | 303\|12 |
| 10 Br. India Insurance | 9 |
| 8sh. Bt. Burma Pet. | 5\|3 |
| 50 B. Tramway | 157\|8 |
| 50 B. Tramway Pref. | 68\|8 |
| 200 Bombay Steam | 295 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 53 |
| 10 Bundi Cement | 24\|4 |
| 250 Indian Cement | 322\|8 |
| 10 Central Indian Mining | 23\| |
| £ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1\|- |
| be 2 Do. Defd. | 1 |
| 100 Katni Ordinary | 255 |
| 10 Katni Deferred | 840 |
| 50 Oriental Life Ass. | 3000 |
| 25 New India Insur. | 20 |

#### SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-46 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87.14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1941-55 Rs. 106/9/6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105.5.

6 per cent bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 s. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 s. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15 1945-55. Rs. 106/9/6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Punjab P. Cement | 15 |
| 10 Pref | 15-8 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 45 |
| 75 Tata Iron Ordinary | 80/10 |
| 30 Tata Iron Pefd. | 286/4 |
| 150 Tata Iron 1st Pre | 137/8 |
| 100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 95\|4 |
| 1000 Tata Hydro | 1128/12 |
| 100 Tata Oil | 45 |
| 1000 Tata Power Ord. | 570 |
| 100 Tata Power Pref. | 905 |
| 215 Scindia Steam | 10 |
| PREFERENCE SHARES | |
| 10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement | 15/4 |
| 100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 95/4 |
| 100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 92/12 |
| 50 7 p.c. Tram Pref. | 68/8 |
| 1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref. | 1025 |
| 1000 1 p. c Andhra Valley Pref. | 982/8 |
| 500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref. | 625 |
| 150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 137/8 |
| 500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. | 110 |
| 500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref | 487 |

#### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR.—

Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 8|14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 9|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|6-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—

January Rs. 9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Feb-March Rs. 9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|8-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Weak.

#### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Feb-March shipment sellers £17-6-3

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, April-May shipment sellers £17-5-0

Linseed, La Plata, C I F, ton, Feb.-March shipment Hull paid £15-3-9

Linseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-17-6

#### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, March-April delivery sellers 27-9

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwts, May-August delivery buyers 28-6

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

February 11.

S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Golconda, Watson, Rice.
S S Resolute, Kruse, New York.
S S Vita, Danne, Karachi.
S S Rheinfels, Swarz, Hamburg.

## DEPARTURES.

February 12.

S S City of Salisbury, Evans Calcutta.
S S Manora, Hudson, Karachi.
S S Shunko Maru, Tasaki, Kobe.
S S Frenconia, Irwing, Colombo and Singapore.
S S Hoogkerk, Vandijk, Hamburg via Karachi.
S S Belgeanne, Schjolt, Marmagoa.
S S Havildar, Palmer Calcutta.
S S British Sailor, Broad, Abadan.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived in harbour on Saturaday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Rheinfels:—The L Eward Ltd steamer Rheinfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Salisbury:—The F F Campbel Co.'s steamer City of Salisbury sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

S S Manora: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Manora, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shanko Maru.—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Hoogkerk: The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Hoogkerk sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Belgeanne:—The K N Co.'s steamer Belgeanne sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Havildar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Havildar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The S M Co.'s steamer British Sailor sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

## ARRIVAL OF TOURISTS.

S S Resolute:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Resolute, 9692 tons, Captain F. Kruise, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with 382 American tourists.

## DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS.

S S Frenconia: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Frenronia, 12162 tons, Captain R B. Irwing, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, and Singapore with American tourists.

## CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P and O S N Co.'s Mail Steamer Delta is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai etc. with mails, a general cargo and 39 passengers.

## AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ellora, is expected to arrive here, to-day from Mombasa, with mails, a general cargo and 140 passengers.

## EXPORTS.

February 11.

S S Savsic for Boston:—63 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—16 cases brass ware Eastern Express Co; 1 bdles fox, lizard, otter, leopard and lizard skins; 2 bdles jackal skins; 1 bdle lizard skins D Abraham and Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton Textile Waste Co; 100 bales cotton C Peraj and Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes R Meherally and Co.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 3 bales cotton Bombay Co.

For Venice:—275 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Roath for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Skuld for Melbourne:—78 bales cotton thread waste H Jagmohmed; 1301 cwt myrabollams K Meghjee.

S S Manora for London:—90 cwt deer horns A H L Tharia; 307 bdles coat cuttings; 98 bdles serge cuttings and 7 bdles cotton remnants Cox and King Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt castorseeds S Nagindas.

For Liverpool:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes R Meherally and Co; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes R Meherally and Co.

S S Baren Belhaven for Rtterdham:—6030 cwt groundnut kernals S Joharmal.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—46 bales hemp J Dayal and Co; 60 bales hemp J Dadwoodbhoy; 45 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo.

For Hamburg.—1000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 1012 cwt groundnut oil cakes E Daws and Co; 2150 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 275 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1200 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—105 cwt gum kadaya Tamboli and Co; 105 cwt gum kadaya and 150 cwt gum shirag Tamboli and Co; 1500 cwt fish manure I Ebrahimjee

S S Rewas Worth for Genova:—4000 cwt castorseeds D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt. groundnuts seed Birala and Co.

S S Laconia for Venice:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hongkong:—6 cwt shark fins H A Mohamed and Co.

For Shanghai:—10 cases Indian butter The Globe Dairy Co.

## IMPORTS.

February 11.

S S Massilia from Liverpool. Agents.—G T and Co:—6 cases bar gold; 33 cases and 133 bales cotton yarn; 17 bales and 41 cases cotton and woollens; 1188 cases and 568 bales C.P. goods; 10 bdles wire; 200 bdles lamp almer; 650 drums wool tops; 32 cases table salt; 20 cases ink; 67 cases bacon and hamsffi 20 cases boiler composition; 14 cases cotton thread; 68 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods; 14 cases steel files; 1297 cases and 6 bdles soap 19 cases cables; 45 cases and 1129 bags steel keys; 19 bales cotton fents; 34 bales and 9 cases woollen piecegoods; 67 cases cycles and accessories; 141 cases beer; 73 cases art silk piecegoods; 80 cases joists; 24 cases provisions; 100 bdles flat sheets; 30 cases hardware; 30 cases stout; 40 bales paper; 20 bdles G.F. sheets; 65 cases screws; 67 bdles bedsteads; 160 cases bath bricks; 2773 cases hard spelter; 560 bdles G.C. sheets; 100 drums paint; 106 cases art silk yarn; 18 cases files; 25 trusses hair belting; 17 cases umbrella ribs; 14 cases and 170 pieces E ware; 77 boxes tin plates; 100 bags fine salt; 40 cases el. goods; 50 cylinders liquid chloride; 250 bdles B.P. sheets; 45 bags wood handles; 575 cts. China clay; 25 cases galvanized Rieeging; 60 trusses packing paper; 98 bags bolts; 40 bags rivets; 68 cases filtrate; 6 cases grease; 6 brls and 1 cases lubricating oil.

From Glasgow:—792 cases and 60 bales C.P. goods; 80 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods; 23 cases art silk piecegoods; 32 cases cotton thread; 4 cases and 73 bales paper; 208 bales glass gow; 1331 cases whisky; 28 cases and 11 hdds stout; 350 pieces and 337 bdles steel; 100 cases cisterns; 251 md and 441 bdles galvanized tubes; 15 cases vegetable black; 20 drums wool preservative; 250 drums sanitary fluid.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot sellers 1 4 3-4

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Feb.-March per cwt. 14 1 1-2
July-September per cwt. 14 4 1-2
C and F Bombay—
July-September per cwt 14 5 1-2
C and F Karachi—
July-September per cwt 14 6 1-4

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, February shipment sellers 47-6
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb, February shipment sellers 47-3
Wheat, South Australian, April arriving paid 49-6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, May June shipment buyers 49-6

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 7-32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7-32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 11.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 5-8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10 7-8
T T Brussels on London 35.01
T T Madrid on London 28.66
T T Milan on London 92.04
T T Berne on London 25.34
T T Paris on London 124-02
T T London on Prague 164.37

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Feb.-March shipment paid £18-0-0

# URAN PIER NOT TO BE BUILT

## CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF RATNAGIR AND URAN

The Director of Information writes:—

The question of improving the landing and embarking facilities at certain of the southern ports of the Presidency is one to which Government have from time to time devoted attention. These ports are administered by the Collector of Salt Revenue, who is the Conservator of minor ports in the Presidency proper and Chairman of the Landing and Wharfage Fund Committee, which administers the fees derived from those ports and would normally be responsible for their improvement. Several petitions have been addressed to Government and also to members of the Legislative Council by residents at Mora and Uran on the Kolaba side of Bombay Harbour with regard to the landing facilities at Mora, and Government have been urged to take action for the building of a deep sea pier or jetty to obviate the present inconveniences experienced by passengers landing at that port. The existing jetty at Mora is such that even at high water it cannot be approached by the ferry steamers that ply between that place and Bombay, while at low water, passengers have to wade or be carried ashore. The possibility of improving these conditions has been the subject of careful consideration for some years past, and various projects have been suggested by expert engineers appointed by Government. The most eligible of these appears to be one which provides for the construction of a pier which would give a minimum depth of 10 feet at low water at spring tides. To secure this depth of water, the pier would have to be 2,000 feet in length. Its cost by the cheapest method of construction is estimated at not less than Rs. 2,34,000. This estimate puts the project entirely beyond the financial competency of the Landing and Wharfage Fund. The Committee have, however, signified their readiness to consider the question of contributing half the amount estimated, provided that the other half is forthcoming from other sources. Even this undertaking could only be fulfilled by raising a loan the service of which would entail the extensive appropriation of the receipts of other ports, since the revenue derived from Mora port itself would be sufficient only to cover a loan of about Rs. 60,000/-.

CONTRIBUTION FROM LOCAL PUBLIC.

Unless therefore a very considerable contribution is forthcoming from the local public, the execution of the project is not possible without a large grant from provincial revenues. After careful consideration and with every desire to meet the wishes of the residents of Mora and Uran, Government have come to the conclusion that they would not at present be justified in incurring such expenditure. There are other minor ports which in their opinion have stronger claims to consideration. It will be remembered that in June of last year Government appointed a Committee to investigate the feasibility of improving the landing facilities at Ratnagiri. That body's report is under the consideration of Government, who, as at present advised, are of opinion that any money that may be available from provincial funds for the improvement of minor ports generally could more properly be spent on that port, where the existing passenger traffic is very heavy and where even such partial facilities as exist of Mora are non-existing. The present traffic at the latter port is not sufficient to justify any costly scheme, the demand for improvement being based on an expectation of a resultant large expansion of traffic, the realization of which, however, is problematical.

In the circumstances, Government have decided not to proceed further with the consideration of the Mora project, until, at any rate, the question of Ratnagiri has been decided one way or the other.

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

The annual sports meeting of Davar's College of Commerce will be held on 25th instant, the heats being run on the 24th instant at the Oval, opposite to the University Clock Tower, when in all 17 events will be gone into including two Championship Challenge Cups, viz, the Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and Dinshaw D. Nasikvala Championship Challenge Cup. There is one Event, viz., 440 Yards Flat Race open to all bonafide students of all Colleges. Silver cups and medals will be awarded as first and second prizes and the championship Events will also carry third prizes. Application for entries close on the 17th instant, entry fee being 4 annas an event or Rs. 2 for all 17 events. Past students are also qualified to join.

## INDIAN STATE RAILWAY'S MAGAZINE

A railway magazine? Why, it must be dealing with carriages, engineers, bogies and what not? That is the first impression that one gets of such a publication. But the Indian State Railways Magazine which is an attractive monthly is no such thing. It contains much useful information about railways; but it is not of a technical kind which would only interest members of the railway staff. There is much in it which any layman will find worth reading.

In the February issue of this magazine among others, there is an illustrated article about Chandernagore, giving a graphic description of historical facts from the time of its occupation by the French. The article on "Animal Life in the Indian Desert" would be of interest to lovers of Nature Study. There is also a short story about sea adventure which will appeal to lovers of fiction.

# OUR C. P. LETTER

## ARTS EXHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

Nagpur observed complete and peaceful Hartal on last Friday.

Reports from the various districts indicate that complete hartal was observed everywhere, meetings held and resolutions passed condemning the constitution of the commission, resolving and appealing to people of different castes and creeds to join with the nation to have nothing to do with the commission at any stage and in any form. At Raipur, Dr. Sir Hari Hingh Gour's action was severely criticised and he was asked either to join with the nation in boycotting the commission or to resign his seat and seek re-election.

ARTS EXHIBITION.

Under the auspice sof the Nagpur Art Circle the Third Provincial Exhibition of Fine Arts and Crafts will be held on the 15th March, 1928. His Excellency Sir Montagu Gutler Governor of the Central Provinces will open the exhibition. Prizes, medals or certificates of merit will be awarded to the best oil paintings, water colours posters, black and white, caricatures, pastels miniatures, sculptures, architectural designs photographs and enlargements, woodcarving, metal work, artistic needle work including saree painting and other miscellaneous crafts.

The Hon. Mr. R. Raghavendra Rao, Minister of Education to the C. P. Government in reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Bilaspur Municipal Committee said that the Government was anxious to promote the establishment of libraries more particularly for the benefit of rural communities and if the Bilaspur Municipality was able to push through its scheme with generous private donations, it would be helping Government in one of its useful chemes for the education of adults in the province.

The annual cattle fair at Garhakota in the Saugor district commenced from the 27th alto and will last up to the 10th prox. An exhibition of local industrial products live stock and agricultural produce from Saugor district will be held during the fair on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March, 1928. Some interesting exhibits of the Agricultural Department will also be displayed.

Haill storm in the Saugor district last week caused some damage to rabi crops in seven patwari circles and the damage by rust is increasing especially in the late sown wheat crop. Wheat and linseed are affected by rust in eight districts and gram by insects in two districts.

The first intermediate report of the linseed crop for the season 1927-28 shows that the crop suffered a little from cloudy weather in Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat districts and from insects in parts of Drug district.

# INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' LETTER TO GOVT.

Indian Delegation to the League of Nations formed the subject of a communication by the Committee of the Indian's Merchants Chamber Bombay to the Government of India.

The Committee have always urged on the Government of India that the Delegation on behalf of India at the International Conferences should consist of non-official Indians enjoying confidence of the people of India. Sometime back a resolution to that effect was passed by the Council of State at the instance of the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. It is regrettable to note that the Government have not yet seen their way to give effect to this demand. There are surely eminent Indians enjoying full confidence of the people of this country who could have been entrusted with the work of leading such delegations. It is really an anomaly that the delegations of one of the first State-members of the League of Nations should be headed by foreigners while the delegations of the other members consits of their own nationals.

INDIANS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT.

With regard to the number of posts held by the Indians in the League of Nations Secretariat, the figures available for the same portray not a pleasant picture. India pays 56 units for the expenditure of the League of Nations and stands sixth in order of payment and yet has a paltry number of posts 2 to herself. The cultural advantage obtained by active participation in the actual working of the League of Nation is not small and on this ground among others Indians should be given equal opportunities to work on the League Secretariat.

## DEATH BY BURNS

The Coroner concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Joharanbi who died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of burns sustained on the 31st last at Nagpada. The deceased before her death made a certain statement that her clothes were set on fire by Saharabi the second wife of Bashir Ahmad. It transpired during enquiries that the deceased out of jealousy attempted of set set fire to the bed of Bashir Ahmed and his newly married wife Saharabi but in the confusion when the inmates of the house were running away when the bed was on fire the clothes of the deceased caught fire and she sustained serious injuries.

TheCoroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by burns.

Moscow.—The exiled leader, M. Trotsky, with his family, has arrived at Frunge.—Reuter.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M. A. CARASEY,

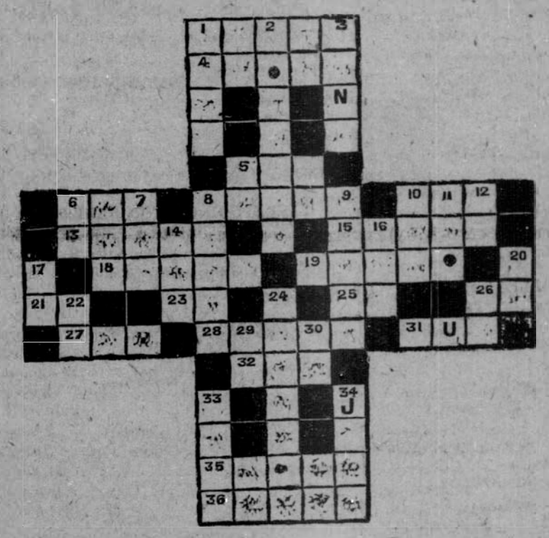
## ADVERTISERS SERVICE BUREAU.



# SHIVAJI MERITESTS COMPETITION.

# Whole Award Rs. 1,500

(Entries close on 12th March '28) (Results published on 20th March '28)



**CLUES ACROSS.**

1 Ceased
4 Equilibrium
5 The mouth
6 The grave
8 Swift kind of horse (pl.)
10 To Swear falsely
13 Pertaining to Urea
15 Little islands
18 Allure
19 A written decree of the Sultan of Turkey
21 Great Britain (abbr.)
23 'Eke' Curtailed
25 An Indian Ry. Company with the 'Ego' Removed
26 Under his word. (Abbr. Curt)
27 A close aliy
28 To Baffle
31 An Immense fabulous bird
32 Unit of French Land Measure
35 A term of Respect in India
36 Nice Perception

**CLUES DOWN.**

1 An Epic Poem
2 Irregular in form
3 A small Valley
5 Behead 'Aga'
6 Sounds 'Pew'
7 Raised Sand from which the golf Ball is played
8 A fellow
9 A strong twilled fabric
10 Authority (fig)
11 Goddess of Mischief
12 Without Issue, (abbr. Reversed.)
14 An atom
16 A Cur
17 'Go' Reversed
20 Interjection
22 Bill of Sale (abbr.)
24 Wild ox
26 A decree of the Roman Senate (bbr.)
29 Indeed
30 A river in England (Curt.)
33 A Fith of a Matter
34 A taunt

Name.....

Address.....

## RULES.

(1) Rs. 1000 will be awarded as the first prize for the Correct or nearest Correct Solution. Rs. 400 will be awarded to the next best. In case of ties, prizes will be equally divided. Prizes may be increased or decreased as entries permit.

Rs. 100 will be awarded for the largest number of entries sent.

(2) Each entry must be accompanied with an entrance fee of Re. One (M. O. or Cash; Stamps not accepted.) Any number of solutions may be sent in one cover by a single Competitor provided the necessary fee also follows. Entries are accepted on plain paper and they may also be in the list form in Block Capitals

(3) No responsibility is taken of entries lost or delayed in transit.

(4) Competitors are requested to write their address legibly both in the M. O. Coupon and in the entry forms. Dictionary Chambers.

(5) A Correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution. Scrutinisers' decision is final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition. Entry means acceptance of these rules.

(6) The results will be sent to each Competitor.

N. B.—The key solution is deposited with 'The Hindu' Madras.

Entries must be addressed to:—

THE DIRECTOR Shivaji Meritests.
LALGUDI S. I.

(*For leaflets, apply*)

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Western India Tennis Tournament: Bombay Gym. and Queen's Road Courts.

Dog Show, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Imperial High School Sports at Byculla, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

### VICE-CHANCELLOR'S AT HOME.

To meet His Excellency the Chancellor and Lady Wilson, the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Setalvad will be At-Home at the University Hall on Monday, 20th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

### ART STUDENTS' WORK EXHIBITION.

A private view of the exhibition of students' work of the Sir J. J. School of Art will be held on Thursday, 23rd inst. at 5 p.m. when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will distribute the prizes.

### IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The Imperial High School annual sports will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. at the Recreation Ground, Byculla when Principal H. R. Hamley will preside.

### KHOJA PUNJABHAI CLUB SILVER JUBILEE.

The Silver Jubilee of the Khoja Punjabhai Club will be celebrated at the Club premises on Friday, 17th inst., at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) His Highness Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan, Patron of the Club will preside.

### B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Further donations towards the funds of the above Institution have been received of the aggregate sum of Rs. 614-0 which include two items of over Rs. 101 each.

### AKURLI GOWSHALA.

H. H the Aga Khan will distribute medals to the best exhibitors of agricultural cattle at the Akurli Gowshala at Kandivli Station (B.B. & C.I. Ry) on Sunday (19th inst.) at 5 p.m.

### PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

### VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at the Gorwal Brahmaniwas, west side, on Monday next the 13th instant, at 8-30 p.m., when Shastri Vaijanath Laxman Athavle will deliver a public religious Pravachan on Bhagwat Gita. Special seats will be resedved for ladies.

### FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association, treated 147 patients in the month of January 1928, of whom 115 were males and 32 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays. Spectacles were given free to eight poor patients.

### ALL-INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS, LAHORE.

The following is a programme of the competitions which will be held on the University grounds, Chauburji, Lahore:—

Monday (the 13th) at 9 a.m.:—1. Indian State Forces; 2. Auxiliary Forces; 3. Ambulance Brigade teams.

Tuesday (the 14th):—9 a.m. Labour teams. 9-15 a.m. Educational Institutions. 2-15 p.m. Railway teams.

Wednesday (the 15th):—9 a.m. Police teams. 9-15 a.m. Boy Scouts. 2-15 p.m. 1. Training Institutions. 2. Indian Troops.

Tuesday (the 16th):—9 a.m. 1. Individual ladies. 2. Lady teams for Punjab competitions.

### CERTIFICATES OF FIRST AID TO MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

A gathering convened by Dr. V. J. Gidh Chapwala, Ag. Medical Inspector, Bombay Municipal Schools, was held at 6 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturday, the 11th instant in Imamwada Municipal Urdu School, Dongri. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was in the chair. Report was read by Dr. Gidh Chapwala saying that R. B. A. K. Pai, during his chairmanship of the Municipal Schools Committee last year, founded and organised First Aid Classes for Municipal Teachers. First Aid Class for the Marathi teachers was conducted by Dr. Bhoosrath, Assistant Medical Inspector. Gujarati First Aid Class was conducted by Dr. Gidh Chapwala, and the Urdu one by Dr. M. S. Kapadia. After distribution of prizes, the function terminated.

### BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March, Pro Patria, Bertram C. Rowlandson. 2. Selection, Tannhauser, Wagner. 3. Intermezzo, Zazra, York Bowen. 4. Selection, To-night's the Night, Rubens. 5. Valse Song, To-night you belong to me, David. 6. Selection, Rigoletto, Verdi. 7. Patrol, Siamese, Paul Lincke. 8. Dream Picture, Phantom Brigade, Myddleton. 9. Finale, "Ca C'Est Paree," Pable Luna. "God Save the King-Emperor."

### WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jobthabhai Labaddas.)

### SIGN OF ZODIAC. ACQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you will prove yourself a veteran gladiator in the short circumscribed area of your moholla, village or town, carrying off prizes (in money or flesh and blood) in your fight against men (and, yes, against the sweet Cindrellas as well) and beast. You starve yourselves, your near and dear ones, and will deny them even necessaries, let alone luxuries. When kiddies want some toys or toffee, you will act like the white miser who, when pestered by cherubim on Yuletide for Christmas toys, fired blank cartridges (just like our worthy Gorilians of Peace and order) in the air, and "samjaved" them that Santa Claus who was to have given them sockfuls and sackfuls of toys was dead. If your Eve who will prove you a real helpmate and a sensible and economical housekeeper, (a notable exception among her sex) will ask sometimes for even some cheap pieces of jewellery to adorn her dainty person you will remind her of the Shakespearean philosophy of "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most." You seem to be at one with Mr. E. R. Thompson who has stated: "Things may come your way—but you'll get them a darned sight quicker if you chase them." From your school-days you left the classes at odd hours in chasing after budding Eves, hanging round the girls' schools, and eventually succeeded in your pursuit like a persevering hound after a fox or a harrier after a hare. Ha, but you do not know that the great Reaper is always at year heel ready to chase you away into the unknown Chasm Beyond. Beware of the Great Pick-pocket.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NARIMAN

The following resolution was passed by the general meeting of the Ghee Merchants' Association and forwarded to Mr. Nariman:—

"That this Association convey their hearty congratulations to Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman on his glorious and unprecedented success in the Back Bay Reclamation Case and puts on record the noble services he has rendered to the public cause."

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Ehrenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 13th instant

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Comorin" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore Malacca, Netherland Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant per S.S. "Tairea."

Superscribed Mails for China and Japan per S.S. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant.

### CURRENCY DEPARTMENT'S ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th February, 1928:—

(In thousands of rupees).

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 185,45,27. |
| Reserve—coin and bullion:— | |
| In India: | |
| Silver coin | 97,89,18 |
| Gold coin & bullion | 29,76,19 |
| Silver bullion under coinage | 7,47,49 |
| In England:— | |
| Gold coin and bullion | nil |
| Silver bullion | nil |
| In His Majesty's Dominions.— | |
| Gold coin nd bullion | nil |
| In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions:— | |
| Silver coin and bullion | nil |
| Silver bullion | nil |
| Securities (purchase price):— | |
| In India | 37,89,00 |
| In England | 4,43,50 |
| Internal Bills of Exchange | 8,00,00 |

### PATHE CINEMA.

Ben Lyon has another delightful burlesque on a staid old drama drawing cord at the Royal Opera House this week in "The Perfect Sap," a First National picture based on Howard Irving Young's "Not Herbert" which made a hit on the New York stage last year.

Just as "Bluebeards' Seven Wives" poked a bit of fun at the movies themselves, so "The Perfect Sap" sticks his tongue in his cheek and plays a mystery plot for laughs.

Ben is cast as the boob-like son of idle rich parents who wants to be a detective. His adventures with under-world characters in social settings provide one of the best evenings of entertainment we have had in many months.

Pauline Starke, Virginia Lee Corbin, Sam Hardy and Lloyd Whitlock give performances which more than bear out the boast of an all star cast. Howard Higgin deserves considerable credit for smooth and subtle direction. Ray Rockett acted as production manager.

### SWAMI SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

The Secretary of the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund makes the following appeal:—

It appears from the reports received in this office that money collected for Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust is held up at different places for one reason or other.

Those who are aware of the fact are requested to inform the undersigned of the places and persons where such money is lying unremitted.

It is over a year that the appeal was made, but only a sum of Rs. 1,58,105-8-5 was received by the central office, up to 31st December 1927. This fact ought to act as an incentive to put in greater zeal to work among those interested in the promotion of the Fund.

The money is urgently needed to organise and carry on the work of Shudhi, Sangathan and Achhutadhar which are being financed by this Fund, in the sacred memory of the departed martyr.

### CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

### GOVERNOR TO UNVEIL MEMORIAL TABLET.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will perform the unveiling of the memorial tablet of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital and lay the foundation stone of the Nurses' quarters at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday (the 28th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)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# TORY ROUT CERTAIN!

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Feb. 12.

That Conservatives in the next Parliament are likely to number 180 instead of 415 was the optimistic hope expressed by Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester. This is based on the tendency of the recent by-elections, especially that at Lancaster, with reference to which the ex-Premier's elation was couched in a characteristic metaphor: "Lancaster is not the single swallow, but one of the dozen indicating that summer has come". The Tory Party treating by-elections with contempt is like the polar bear sitting perched on the iceberg which is melting as it nears the Gulf Stream."—Reuter.

### INDIAN EMPIRE HEALTH AND BABY WEEK

### IRWIN CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION

The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare is to award annually a handsome silver Challenge Cup, to be called "Irwin Cup," for the most effective Local Health and Baby Week campaign held anywhere in India during the twelve months preceding August 31st, 1928. Each campaign will be judged on its merits, particularly in relation to the way in which it is devised to meet the peculiar circumstances of the district it is to cover. All communications regarding this competition should be addressed to:—The Secretary, Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Old Secretariat, Delhi, (or after 31st March, Viceregal Estates, Simla), from whom entry forms may be obtained.

### MILAN INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR EXHIBITION.

### AN OPPORTUNITY TO MANUFACTURERS

The Milan International Sample Fair Exhibition will be held from 12th April to 19th June next. Its object is to assist industrial and commercial business. Manufacturers and producers of all countries are admitted as exhibitors at the Fair either direct or through their representatives. Admission will be granted to:—

(a) import and export brokers who are a necessary link between producers and buyers, (b) wholesale dealers in goods not produced by themselves but put on the market under their own mark or design. (c) public bodies, syndicates and associations connected with trade development. (d) representatives of firms, subject to being authorised by their principals, authorisation to be tendered with application.

Applications for space must be sent in to the Head Offices by the 28th February. Additional particulars may be obtained from the Consul-General for Italy at Bombay.

### PRABHAKER SULE MEMORIAL FUND TRUST

### REWARD OF RS. 50, FOR 1928

A reward of about Rs. 50 will be paid on the Anniversary day of the late Prabhaker Balkrishna Sule on the 5th day of March 1928 or on the day selected by the Trustees for the aforesaid purpose to any Indian under 30 years of age, who has during the year 1927 endangered his life in Jeopardy to save that of another or committed any act of bravery, chivalry or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees. Applications for the purpose should be submitted to Mr. P. S. Kulkarni C/o Messrs. Shankerseth and Vaidya, Solicitors, 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with recommendations if any on or before the 29th instant. The Trustees' decision will be final.

### THE NEEPER CUP VOLLEY BALL TOURNAME

### ENTRIES INVITED

Entries are invited for the Neeper Cup Volley Ball Tournament to be played on the ground of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House during the month of March.

All entries must be sent to the Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis and New Nagpada Roads, Byculla, by Friday, February 24th, and should be accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. two for each team entered. Any club may enter as many teams as it desires.

A meeting of the managers will be held in the office of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, February 25, to arrange the fixtures. Play will begin on Saturday, March 3.

Standard Volley Ball Rules will be followed.

In accordance with the wishes of the donor, Dr. H. P. Neeper, the cup will remain in the custody of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House until permanently awarded to successive winners.

### HARD COURT TENNIS

### MIXED DOUBLE FINAL

### DISTRIBUTION OF TROPHIES.

The Mixed Doubles Final in the Hard Court Tennis Tournament was decided on the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday when Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin beat Miss M. Stebbing and Raja Iyer by 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

There was a large and distinguished gathering and Sir Reginald Spence presided. Raja Iyer and Miss Stebbing made a very good beginning and were well on their way to win the match. They won the first set at 6—3 chiefly due to Raja Iyer's good service and Miss Stebbing's fleetness.

Mrs. Jones was erratic and Kamruddin could not bring off his shots. When Raja Iyer secured a lead of two games in the second set the Hyderabad star made a brilliant recovery, and so did Mrs. Jones. On the other hand, Miss Stebbing who was playing a steady game suddenly grew slack and not only served feebly, but finished very poorly at times. Kamruddin and Mrs. Jones won all the 6 games and the set. In the third set Mrs. Jones and Partner won five games consecutively giving only one game away in the set.

The result was as under:—

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin beat Miss M. Stebbing and Raja Iyer 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROPHIES.

After the match Sir Reginald Spence thanked the Hindu Gymkhana for inviting him to preside. He congratulated the Tournament Committee for the success of the competition. After a short history of the Tournament and the mentioning of a few interesting matches of this year, Sir Reginald distributed the trophies.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana, in a few well-chosen words thanked the President for having come and raised three cheers for him.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The previous winners in this Tournament were as under:—

Men's Singles:—1924: G. Perkins; 1925: R. S. Raja Iyer; 1926: U. D. Ranga Rao; 1927: R. S. Raja Iyer; 1928: R. S. Raja Iyer.

Ladies' Singles:—1925: Mrs. Portlock; 1926: Mrs. H. B. Clayton; 1927: Mrs. R. Row; 1928: Mrs. H. B. Clayton.

Men's Doubles:—1924: N. B. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer; 1925: S. S. Gore and Rangaswamy; 1926: Prince Ghanashyamsinghji and U. D. Ranga Rao; 1927: G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak; 1928: Pitt and Kamruddin.

Ladies' Doubles:—1927: Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet; 1928: Mrs. Clayton and Miss Kent.

Mixed Doubles:—1924: Mrs. Row and Wagle; 1925: Lady Tata and Annett; 1926: Mrs. Clayton and Ranga Rao; 1927: Mrs. Wright and Pitt; 1928: Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin.

### WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

### OPENING DAY'S MATCHES

The following is the latest and revised list of matches to be played to-day (Monday):—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1 at 4-15:—Raja Iyer vs. C. Gonsalves, followed by H. H. E. Nagarwalla vs. T. W. Brough.

No. 2 at 4-15:—A. G. Gupte vs. F. Tuck, followed by A. M. D. Pitt and M. Take.

No. 4 at 4-15:—Deshpande vs. A. C. Suntook, followed by W. B Schleiter vs. A. C. Pereira.

No. 5 at 4-15:—C. S. Tyabjee vs. H. V. Desaijee, followed by Lahey Been vs. S. Calvocoressi.

No. 6 at 4-15:—R. N. Chopra vs. T. S. Vyas, followed by J. Harvey vs. K. A. D. Naoroji.

To play on First Available Courts:—

M. Tomonaga vs. J. L. Tomlinson.

R. G. Hopkins vs. H. R. Shellenberger.

K. M. Desai vs. J. B. Kirke.

### RAMKRISHNA MISSION CLASSES

Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Sri Ramakrishna Mission returned to Bombay on the 7th instant from the relief work which he conducted in British Baroda and Cambay Territories, Gujarat for full six months since August last. Now he will resume his classes and lectures in a week or so. Those who had been attending the classes and lectures are hereby informed to see him at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar and arrange their affairs accordingly.

### RULINGS OF CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT

### TO BE QUESTIONED BY 16 MEMBERS?

### MOVE FOR VOTE OF CENSURE

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" understands that 16 members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have drafted a requisition for calling a special meeting of the body to pass a vote of census on the President, Dr. S. S. Batliwala questioning his rulings on the matter of disallowing the item of the vote of censure on the Schools Committee which was on the December agenda of the Corporation when Mr. Balubhai T. Desai asked leave of the Chair to move it. This ruling and certain and other rulings have been questioned by the 16 requisitionists, and the requisition will probably be submitted to the Municipal Secretary when the House meets to-day (Monday).

### OBSERVANCE OF ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. F. C. BANAJI

Under the auspices of Rathestar Mandal the 77th anniversary day was observed at the Capitol Cinema (Bori Bunder) on Sunday morning, for the late Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji, under the presidency of Dr. Shavak A. Paymaster, in the presence of a large gathering. Prayers were offered and songs were recited. Mr. Behmon S. Banaji gave a sermon on "Duties of Man" which was much appreciated.

After this, a free cinema show was given for about an hour and a half. From 12 to 1 p.m. a dinner was given to about 600 poor Parsi boys and girls at the J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.

The idea of remembering poor boys and girls in observing the anniversary day of this great Parsi is praiseworthy.

### THE FETE AT THE COOPERAGE

### WHAT "HUNAR NAGAR" SHOWS

The dreamland got up with taste and delicacy on the Cooperage is a sight to see for persons of all moods. The feast of lights presents a resplendent and panoramic view even from a great distance and it is difficult to escape the attraction and allurement. The 5-H. Week Fete has now run on for over a week and its principal features have been sufficiently described in these columns. There is no new thing to make any particular mention of and one cannot attempt an exhaustive survey without the risk of repetition. The "Hunar Nagar" may not be a fulfilment of the ideals that it is supposed to represent; but it is in itself an assertive individuality in the "Mix up" of varieties and complexities so attractively and interestingly arranged at the Cooperage. And Atiya Begum and her co-workers deserve the congratulations of all on the successful manner they have been able to show,—may be in somewhat imperfect form,—what real India is and means. The imperfectness and inconsistencies are unavoidable considering the serious handicaps that face the organisers; but certainly these do not in any way mar the pleasing harmony of the entire "Nagar." In the "Hunar Nagar" one can see only "Sudh Swadeshi" in textiles, art and craft, delicacies like perfumes, embroidery and others. In fact this section of the Fete is an index of skilful indigenous artisanship and industrial potentiality of India. One who visits this section will not return without the impression that what India lacks is not skill or craftsmanship, but just that amount of patronage and support which alone can be real encouragement to developing her indigenous arts and crafts.

### M. TROTSKY'S JOURNEY

### SURMISED AS "AMERICAN MILLIONNAIRE"

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Moscow.—An official account states that M. Trotsky travelled in a special sleeping car in lordly comforts. He had 70 items of luggage, a hunting dog and considerable hunting equipment. Some onlookers at the station queried "Who is this rich gentleman" and surmised that it was some American millionaire.—Reuter.

# WEEK'S COTTON PRICES.

| | Feb. 4 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. July Highest | 17.41 | 17.65 | 17.84 | 17.84 | 17.97 | 18.18 |
| N. Y. July Lowest | 17.20 | 17.24 | 17.67 | 17.54 | 1768 | 17.78 |
| N. Y. July Close | 17.22 | 17.63 | 17.73 | 17.82 | 17.90 | 18.10 |
| N. Y. Dec. Close | 16.99 | 17.43 | 17.49 | 17.58 | 17.70 | 17.93 |
| Bom. Broach A.M. Highest | 346 | 346\|8 | 352\|12 | 351\|8 | 354\|12 | 355\|8 |
| Bom. Broach A.M. Lowest | 340\|8 | 341 | 349 | 348 | 352 | 353\|8 |
| Bom. Broach A.M. Close | 343\|8 | 344\|8 | 352\|8 | 349 | 354\|8 | 353\|8 |

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday, the 13th inst.

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an Accountancy Course (I.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

Tuition Personal or through Post. Write or call for 1928-29 Prospectus. 86, Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank), Bombay.

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RAOPURA, BARODA.



# The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1928.


# "I AM THE CONFERENCE."

If at all there was any doubt about the subordinate and humiliating position that Sir John Simon had assigned to the so-called "Indian Wing" of the "Joint Free Conference," that doubt would now be laid at rest by Sir John Simon's letter to Sir Sankaran Nair, the leader of the Parliamentary Party in the Council of State. That Party had decided to co-operate with the Commission if the conditions it had specified were accepted by the Commission. Sir John declares point blank in his letter that those conditions cannot be accepted. One condition was that the Committee of the Central Legislature should not be merely physically present at the enquiry in the provinces when Provincial subjects would be under consideration but should also have the right of "examining all witnesses in all provinces." Sir John now says that the right cannot be guaranteed to the Committee. In a province "the Indian wing would primarily consist of the provincial members to whom I should first turn for further elucidation if they thought and I ruled that further cross-examination was necessary." But, he adds, "afterwards, although the sitting is Provincial sitting, there would be (but subject always to my ruling as President of the Conference) an opportunity for further questions from members representing the Central body". The position is much clearer now. It is Sir John that is to play the big autocrat. "I am the Conference." Sir John is to rule whether further cross-examination is necessary, neither the Provincial nor the Central Members. And if he does please to rule so, he would first "turn" to the provincial members for such elucidation but he may not choose to "turn". However, he may, if he pleases, give Central Members "opportunities" for an extra question or two. But now comes the big condition. The members can have the opportunity only if they behave well. Says Sir John: "Much would depend on the spirit of reasonableness prevailing on all sides and on the degree to which I enjoyed the confidence of all those present at the Conference." If the Indian members do not behave reasonably or do not implicitly trust his discretion—and his own reasonableness should of course never be questioned—he would straight "turn" to others for further elucidation. After this exhibition of his authority in a manner which Louis XIV might have envied, Sir John naively assures Sir Sankaran Nair that he "is not to be understood as insisting on mere silence (sic) on the part of the members of the central body at a provincial sitting when it seems to me proper for them to add further cross-examination." "When it seems to me proper"!

The Parliamentary Party also insisted on a joint conference throughout, without leaving any room for a secret enquiry by the Commission alone. Sir John rejects this condition also. He is even more dictatorial in this case. For, he says, "there must be no question that discretion will rest with me to decide to what extent separate sittings of the Commission should take place. I can only say at this stage that I hope the occasions will be few." A "hope" is different from a definite guarantee, and "few" and "at this stage" are conveniently vague wishes. But in any case "I am the judge." It seems quite true that Sir John has been given wide discretionary powers. Only, that is not the same thing as giving wide powers to the Indian wing of the "Joint Conference" Indians in general demand at least an equal share of those powers. The Parliamentary Party wished to be assured of a modest share. But Sir John says in effect "No. The wide discretionary powers are mine and cannot be transferred. My discretion may be your solace, if you implicitly trust and accept it, if you are reasonable, and if I think proper. I am the Conference".

How will the country and the Parliamentary Party react to this imperious gesture? The country will in a way thank it, as having revealed the reality of the situation. A few may accept the Indian position, knowing it to be subordinate. But none, we expect, would be so perverse as to believe that Indians have anything like equal status. As for the Parliamentary Party, we are pained at its being treated to a letter like the one in question. But we have known Sir Sankaran Nair before. We would be greatly surprised if on reading the letter he does not wash his hands clean of the Commission as it is. We are happy to find that things are moving almost providentially towards a united front. Repression in Madras is rallying fresh recruits to the boycotters' camp. If the Government and Sir John proceed in the way they have been doing, they can be trusted to ensure the success of the boycott.

# FALSE SUGGESTIONS.

On Friday Sir Basil Blackett made a statement in the Assembly explaining why the Government had dropped the Reserve Bank legislation. It is very plausible as it stands, but is full of the same 'suggestio falsi', for which Government utterances on this subject have been noted during the past twelve months. We are told that the Government wanted to transfer the control of credit and currency to "an independent non-official body in India", but the perversity of the opposition in the Assembly prevented it! What is the truth? It is that the Assembly wanted exactly what Sir Basil Blackett claimed to give, namely, a really independent Directorate, and they turned down Clause 8 simply because they were satisfied that the Government proposals meant the election of creatures of Government who would nod to anything that the Managing Governor, inspired by London financial interests, might do, however detrimental it might be to the interests of this country. No Indian is going to believe that it is Lord Birkenhead that was going to give up his present powers over currency and credit to us, and they know that Sir Basil Blackett's talk of taking away his powers and giving them to Indians is so much bunkum. Sir Basil argued that whatever the fate of the Bill in the Assembly, he was sure that informed opinion in the country was in favour of the establishment of a Reserve Bank. From this he would adroitly lead the layman to the conclusion that this informed opinion was in favour of his Bill. Let us point out that it is nothing of the sort. The country ardently wants Swaraj, but not of the concoction of Simon-cum-Birkenhead. The country similarly wants the Reserve Bank, but not of the concoction of Birkenhead-cum-Blackett. We want the right kind of Reserve Bank—a Bank that will keep India's, and India's interests alone, before it, first, second, and last. We don't want the Blackett sham that will look after other countries' interests at the expense of India.

The next assertion that Sir Basil Blackett made was that a Reserve Bank to be on sound lines must be a Shareholders' Bank. This is an unwarranted assumption. The "Financial News", over the destinies of which presides that other great expert, Sir E. Hilton Young, only recently laughed out the idea that such a Bank must necessarily be a Shareholders' Bank. Surely the "Financial News" knows as much about it as our Finance Member. The above opinion was expressed in connection with a Central Bank for Bulgaria. and our readers may be interested to know that first Greece, and then Bulgaria stoutly opposed the creation of a Shareholders' Bank, but Greece had ultimately to give in, because it wanted a big loan, and beggars cannot be choosers. The object in thrusting the Shareholders' Bank on both Greece and Bulgaria, and on other countries similarly placed, is to put into the Directorate men who will look after the interests of the countries that have advanced loans to them, and the shareholders' scheme is insisted on so that such men can be quietly put in without offending the 'amour propre' of these countries. Evidently, the Shareholders' Bank here is needed to look after similar alien interests in this country. Another assertion that Sir Basil Blackett made was that the rejection of Clause 8 was rejection of the principle of the Bill. This is so much clap-trap. The real principles on which a Reserve Bank should operate are embodied in its business clauses and the other clauses dealing with expansion and contraction of currency. It is these that have to be sound, and it does not matter who the Directors are so long as they carry out these provisions in both the letter and the spirit. Evidently Sir Basil attaches no value to these real principles. What he wants is dummies that will do what they are bid, whether it is sound business or not. Again Sir Basil declared that he took it that the House preferred to continue the existing machinery and methods of control. This is a very gratuitous assertion. Neither the House nor the country want to continue it a single day beyond what they can help, but they are not going to be fooled into something that is really the present Whitehall control in a worse form, and in the guise of a so-called Reserve Bank. They will mend this vicious system or end it, as soon as they have the power. Until then, they will endure what cannot be cured.

We do not wish to go into personalities if we can help it, but this wonderful statement of Sir Basil Blackett compels us to point out to the country how heavily the dice are loaded against the representatives of the people in the Assembly. The voting in favour of Government was 49 votes. And all except five were either officials or nominated members or Europeans. We do not blame the officials—they are in duty bound to vote as they may be ordered to, even if they privately think otherwise. As for the nominated members, they evidently think themselves in duty bound to go into the Government lobby. Practically every one of the representatives of European interests also walked into the Government lobby. The five other votes were, we regret to find, all Mahomedan votes, in getting which, we have, no doubt, communal feeling was exploited. The fact remains that Government had 44 votes as good as in their pockets. And it is this constitution of which we are exhorted, day in and day out, to make the most. Nothing has shown up the hollowness of the Reforms so much as the two divisions on issues of vital importance to the country—the Ratio and the Reserve Bank Bill. Nothing has further shown up the hollowness of the sympathy expressed by spokesmen of the European commercial interests than these two votes. We leave it to our readers to say in whose interests the European members voted.

# INDIAN TERRITORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL.

## SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENT.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERESASP DADACHANJI).

I

A Bill further to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, for certain purposes was introduced in the Council of State on the first instance, and it will be next introduced this week in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill consists of 13 Clauses of which only three seem to be of major importance, viz., Clauses 3, 4 and 12.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons, it is explained that "this Bill is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee in so far as they involve amendments of the existing Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920."

**REJECT THE BILL.**

In a series of articles in this influencial journal I have exposed the sham and the reactionary nature of the recommendations made in the report of the A. and T. F. Committee, which are so insulting to the self-respecting of any nation and so inadequate to postpone the realization of Indian Swaraj till Doomsday, that the Parliamentary representatives of any nation other than Indian would not touch these recommendations with a pair of tongs with blades extending from Bombay to Simla. Hence, arises the question whether members of the Assembly are prepared to accept this Bill as drafted by the Indian Military Department for postponing the organization of an adequate and efficient Territorial Army for the defence of Swaraj for a thousand ysars; or, on the other hand, whether they will rise to the occasion, and so amend the Bill as hasten the organisation of a Territorial Army efficient in training and adequate in numbers and equipment to defend Swaraj against all enemies, whether from within or without the borders of our motherland.

Only last week the members of the Assembly rose to the occasion and saved our country from economic ruin by throwing out the Reserve Bank Bill—the Legislative mockery which the bureaucracy intended to palm off on the people of India as the grant of Financial Swaraj to India! Unfortunately for the country, though a large number of members are well-posted in the problem of national finance, the great majority of them have hardly a nodding acquaintance with the problem of national defence; and so it is feared that they will presumably accept this Government Bill for amending the I. T. F. Act for the sole reason that it is based on the recommendations of the A. and T. F. Committee. It is a question whether any or many of the members of the Assembly have even cared to study both the volumes of the Report and of the Minutes of Evidencee submitted to the Committee.

In these articles, it is therefore proposed to deal briefly with the three important clauses of the Amending Bill, and to compare the Recommendations made by the Committee, and finally to show how this Bill can be amended and converted from a prop of reactionary alien Imperialism to that of progressive national Swarajism.

**DISCRETIONARY POWER MUST GO.**

In the Amending Bill, is found the following:—clause 3 (c)—"S. 4, as so amended, shall be re-numbered as Sub-Section (1), and the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

3. (2)—The Governor-General-in-Council 'may' constitute for any town, or group of towns, in a Province, one or more urban Corps or Units of the Indian Territorial Force, to be recruited from persons residing in or near such town or towns, and may disband or reconstitute any Corps or Unit so constituted."

3. (3)—"The Governor-General-in-Council 'may' constitute for any Province a University Corps consisting of one or more Units of the Territorial Force, for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, a University esta-

(Continued on page 11).

## AMERICA & "MOTHER INDIA."

(BY T. H. K. REZMI).

NEW YORK, (U.S.A.) Jan. 13.

Herewith enclosed I am sending you a few clippings from the press in America. As you will notice the activities of the enemies of India have not ceased with the publication of that infamous book "Mother India." In fact it seems to me that the tribe of anti-Indian propagandists has increased since and those who were continuously on the job of vilifying the Hindus here have redoubled their efforts because it is so much easier to misrepresent facts now that Miss Mayo has already broken the ground and created a widespread feeling of disdain, if not of hostility, towards every one and every thing Indian.

**NEED FOR A REPLY.**

I had hoped that Lala Lajpat Rai would undertake the immensely important and difficult task of preparing a reply to the charges made by Miss Mayo against Indian people in general and against the Hindus in particular. The series of twelve articles that has since been published in the "Bombay Chronicle" does not altogether answer the purpose. It seems to have been written with the Indian public in mind, and not many even among the English people, whose knowledge of India is little more than geographical, would be able to find a satisfactory reply to the charges of sexual immorality and disgusting and revolting social and religious practices sanctioned by public opinion which the American author has levelled at "Mother India." Less yet will be the effect of these or similar writings on the American people which, speaking as a whole, knows as much real truth about India as the average Indian does about the Eskimo. Miss

(Continued on page 11.)

## SRINAVASA RAMANUJAN F. R. S.

The Cambridge Press has published the Collected Papers of Srinavasa Ramanujan. Ramanujan was a mathemateal prodigy. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society at thirty-one being the first Indian to achieve that great distinction. The book contains two excellent biographies one by Mr. Seshu Aiyar and Mr. Ramchandra Rao and the others by Mr. G. H. Hady F.R.S., himself a most distinguished mathematician. Ramanujan was born in 1887 in the Tanjore District. He came of a Brahmin family in poor circumstances. At 12 years of age Ramanujan could do every problem in Loney's Trignometry without assistance or explanation from any one. Three years later Ramanujan borrowed Carr's "Synopsis of Pure Mathematics" and "through the new world thus opened to him Ramanujan went marching with delight." Mr. Ramchandra Rao gives a vivid account of his first meeting with Ramanujan....."A short, uncouth figure, stout, unshaved, not overclean with one conspicuous feature—shining eyes—walked in with a frayed notebook under his arm. He had run away from Kumbakonam to get leisure in Madras to pursue his studies..... And then he had gauged my ignorance and showed me some of his simpler results. These transcended existing books and I had no doubt that he was a remarkable man. Then step by step he led me to elliptic integrals and hypergeometric series and at last his theory of divergent series not yet announced to the world convinced me....." Mr. Rao introduced this mathematical genius to some distinguished scholars in Madras who helped to rescue him from oblivion. In 1914 he went to Cambridge with a scholarshrp of £250 from the Madras University. In 1918 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. "In some ways" wrote Mr. G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., "he is the most remarkable mathematician I have ever known...." but he presented problems because all his education was so largely self-acquired and so entirely original. The book gives many sidelights on this fascinating character.

## WHO WORKS THE MISCHIEF?

The emphatic declaration by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in his interview with our special representative at Delhi that the disturbances at Madras were due to organised anti-boycott gangs who were determined to break the hartal is a timely warning to the Government of Madras. They should realise that people see through the game of helping these very elements which were determined by violent means to break the hartal and the policy of self-respecting non-co-operation with the Simon Commission which lies behind it. The recent orders under section 144 C. P. C. of the Government of Madras will only be construed by these disturbers of peace as an incitement to them to pursue their provocative tactics. So disgusted is Mr. Muhammad Abdul Latif Faruqi, the leader of the People's Party at Madras, with this official game that in the light of the new situation at Madras, he has changed his mind about co-operating with the Commission. This is a significant change of opinion and will, we are sure, influence others who held formerly views similar to those of Mr. Faruqi.

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**Clandestine Research—Experiment No. I.**

The Travelling Committee of the Imperial Parliament which some people designate the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms but on whose official notepaper and despatch boxes the word "Royal" is absent, has begun its clandestine research into the political conditions of India. It paid a surprise visit on Friday to Gurgaon a few miles away from Delhi to see some "typical villages". It must have had its first surprise in noticing the fact that the most important members of the rural gentry who were circularised by local officialdom for a secret parley had the self-respect to ignore the "invitation". Having obtained a preliminary inkling into the intensity of the boycott in its first rural visit, the Simon Commission propose making further attempts to get into touch with the mass mind of India by visiting Multan on Wednesday. The citizens of Multan have an excellent opportunity now of showing how very much they resent the visit.

**Veil of Secrecy.**

What have the Government of India to hide from public gaze that they refuse to accede to the request for prompt publication of the correspondence between them and the India Office regarding the appointment of the Simon Commission? The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna who made this request was thoroughly justified when he said in the resolution he moved in the Council of State asking for such publication that the matter was of absorbing public interest. The Government spokesman's exhortation to Sir Pheroze Sethna to be "reasonable" as a businessman and to recognize that it is not always right to disclose a secret has only increased the public suspicion that in the advice the Government of India tendered to the Secretary of State they must have adopted an attitude which was at variance with the oft-repeated official assurance that in their communication with their masters at Whitehall they would take care to represent accurately Indian feeling on the subject.

**The Responsivist Attitude.**

In his interview with our Delhi representative Mr. Jayakar defends the Responsivist attitude towards the boycott of the Simon Commission. Whatever misunderstanding there may have been before, it has been definitely removed by Mr. Jayakar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar accepting the Nationalist Party's resolution to be moved in the Assembly and by their agreement with the All-Parties' reply to Sir John Simon. If a few individuals here and there persist in misunderstanding and misinterpreting Mr. Jayakar or his party, they are better left alone. It is a mischievous policy to magnify small differences and harp upon them. It is possible, for instance, that Mr. Jayakar or any other Responsivist personally thinks that it does not matter much whether the report of the Indian section of the Reforms conference goes to Parliament direct or through the Indian Legislature. What is essential is that the Indian section and its report should have at least equal status with the British section or its report. And that is also the view expressed in the Responsivists' manifesto and Mr. Jayakar's Press interviews. Nevertheless, we welcome Mr. Jayakar's reminder that the Responsivists "never intended to make a fetish of their opinions nor even to allow their resolution to stand in the way of united action."

**Indian Youths' Foreign Mentors.**

How long can self-respecting Indian youth, the boys and girls of the present generation who resent and very justifiably rebel against the attitude which decrees that they should have no political convictions of their own, be expected to tolerate the bizarre superintendence and direction of their foreign mentors? During the recent hartal Indian youth showed that they were keenly anxious to give expression to their protest against the insult to the country. They participated in the hartal and in Calcutta and Madras those in Government or semi-Government institutions came into severe conflict with the heads of these seminaries for the production of docile uncomplaining slaves. At the Bethune College the Principal Miss Wright, has been so tactless and provocative in her attitude as to make one wonder how a person who hopes to rule an institution by introducing a policy of divide and rule in respect of day students and residents in the College hostels can be allowed to remain in charge of it. She excuses "day girls" for their non-attendance because they "are assumed to have been kept at home by their parents" and visits her wrath upon the hostel incumbents by suspending them from attendance. The whole college resents this and goes on strike. It is difficult to see what else self-respecting girls could have done.

**Mr. Fyzon Sees Red.**

The Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, has created a serious difficulty for those who would like harmonious relations to prevail between teachers and taught in that Government institution after the hartal incident is over. He harangues the students of the college on "law and order" and tells them that "no self-respecting nation will insult another self-respecting nation". Therefore, says this logician, no insult was meant by England to India. He forgets that Indians are provoked into disputing the major premise of his syllogism. They deny that England can have any self-respect when her Imperialist policy subjects India to a series of humiliations. Mr. Fyzon's infantile innuendo that in national educational institutions there can be no "law and order" is unworthy of his position. Perhaps he means that the bureaucratic conception of "law and order" does not obtain in them. It certainly does not and that is one of their happiest characteristics.

# FORGING WEAPONS OF WAR

## COMMONSENSE : SUBMISSION TO INSULT!

### LORD MESTON'S FAITH IN REACTIONARIES.

### SIMON OFFER FAR OUTSIDE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Lord Meston writes in "Sunday Times" that if the noisier section of the Swarajists could only see their antics as others see them, commonsense might come into its own. Sir John Simon's offer went far outside his terms of reference, but it has been tossed aside by Home Rulers for whom there was the opportunity to formulate a Constitution to replace that of 1919 which they spurn. Lord Meston is thankful that there are already signs of reaction which may bring the saner elements in Indian public life into association with the enquiry.—Reuter.

## CABLE AND WIRELESS.

### POOLING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

With regard to the Wireless and Cable Conference "Star" learns that pooling arrangement between the cable companies and Marconis will shortly be announced. —Reuter's Special.

## AMERICA'S DOMINATING POSITION

### WHAT BRITAIN SHOULD DO

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Correspondent of the "Observer" in a column article on the Wireless and Cable Conference points out that the American Government acting through their financial and commercial organisations and backed by the whole strength of their diplomatic representatives have already acquired a dominating position and have carried out the far-reaching schemes of a direct cable and wireless communication with every country in Europe, Japan and the whole of the Far East. He emphasises the need for a unified control of the British Empire's cable and wireless communications and suggests that the problem can be solved by placing in commercial hands the whole of the external telegraph and telephone services of the United Kingdom and by a combination of the exbiting wireless and cable organisations as a public utility company.

IMPERIAL BOARD.

For the protection of public interests, the correspondent adds, there should be an Imperial Communications Board representing the Home Government, Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies empowered to regulate rates, which should be as few as economically possible consistent with a fair return on capital employed) determine strategic questions, and treating the Empire as one telegraphic unit, lay down comprehensive plan linking up every part of the Empire by wireless and cable. The Imperial Government should actively support the company in extending British influence in the field of world communications.—Reuter's Special.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF BRITISH LEGION

### EARL JELLICOE INVITED TO BE PRESIDENT

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Earl Jellicoe is postponing his reply to the invitation of the National Executive Council of the British Legion to become President of the Legion in succession to Earl Haig, until the feeling of the branches of the Legion on the matter has been tested.—Reuter's Special.

## OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

### 25 NATIONS REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

St. Moritz.—25 nations were represented by nearly a thousand athletes at the opening of the Olympic winter games here to-day. The town which is gaily bedecked with a variety of national flags is packed with visitors. President Schultess on behalf of the Swiss Government welcomed competitors and visitors.—Reuter's Special.

London, Feb. 11.—Glover's mother was over joyed on receipt of telegram from Kano signed by Glover's agent stating that "report of death is untrue. Glover telegraphs safe arrival of himself and his wife at Mastshad on 3rd February".—Reuter's Special.

# ALL-PARTIES' AGREEMENT REACHED

## FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. DEMANDED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The All-Party Conference met this morning at the residence of Dr. Ansari to consider the question of drafting a constitution for India which would be acceptable to all schools of political thought. There was a distinguished gathering present and all important political schools of thought were represented. The only school of thought that could be said to have been unpresented was Sir Muhamad Shafee's political group. No-changers, Obstructionists, Responsivists, Liberals, Independents, National Liberals, Non-Brahmins, the Muslim League, Khilafat, Hindu Sabha, Sikhs and the Indian commercial community were all represented in full numbers.

PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE.

Among those present were Dr. Ansari, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Vijayaragachariar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Moulana Hasrat Mohani, Raja Narendranath, Dr. Gour, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Raja of Muhamadabad, Dr. Sapru, Dr. Besant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mrs. Naidu, Sirdar Sardul Singh, Professor Chablani, Acharia Gidwani, Sir Sankaran Nair, Dr. Alam, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Kedarnath, Sirdar Tara Singh, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. B. Das, Seth Govinddass, Rai Saheb Harbilasdas Sarda, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Nibaran Roy, Dr. Promathnath Banerji, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari, Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Deshabandhu Gupta, Mr. Dwarkanath Misra, Dr. Murarila, Raja Gaznafarali Khn, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Ramswamy Mudaliar, Kumar Raja of Venkatagiri and others.

INVITATIONS TO ALL PARTIES.

Proceedings began at about noon, and continued till after 4 p.m. The press were excluded. Dr. Besant proposed Dr. Ansari as President, and it was duly supported and carried.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru next made a statement about the organisations that had been invited, which showed that all schools of thought had been included in the invitation.

THE QUESTION OF GOAL.

After proceedings had commenced, discussion took place on the first point circulated for consideration in regard to Constitution-making and it related to the question of goal. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar moved that in the opinion of this Conference the Swaraj Constitution of India should provide for measure of Swaraj, or full responsible Government and complete control by the people of India over territories, defence force, foreign policy, and the economic policy of the Government of India Commending the resolution to the support of the Conference Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, it is understood, emphasised agreement amongst all parties on the question of Full Responsible Government being the immediate objec... There was considerable discussion over t resolution when several points of view re put forward.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani, it is understood, wanted it to be clear as to whether the resolution contemplad British connection or not.

Professor Chablani, it understood, emphasised that the words "ull Responsible Government excluded the democratic form of Government as that of a republic, and suggested that the words "presentative Government" would be more appropriate.

It was pointed out in rep that the term "Responsible Government was used in its broad sense, and not in p strictest technical and constitutional sen.

FREEDOM TO COMMITTEE.

Dr. Sapru, it is reported, explained what should be the scope of resolution He was of opinion that the Committee shdd have clear freedom to provide for transitionary stages between the present state of things and a full responsible Government status.

Mr. Joshi suggested that it would facilitate discussion if speakers were chosen representing different schools of thght.

Mr. Prakasam was of opinion that it was no use getting busy to draft a constitution without being sure as to what was going to be done with it. He wanted the conference to have clear ideas on the subject.

It was stated with reference to

## GOVT. MANOEUVRES TO FOIST COMMISSION.

### POPULAR PARTIES' PROMPT ACTION.

### ABSENT M. L. A.'S ASKED TO HURRY TO NEW DELHI.

Prakasam's point that when a constitution was ready the next step could then be considered.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is said, made it clear that nothing would satisfy him or the school which he represented unless the Constitution provided for complete independence.

Mr. Jinnah, it is said, pointed out that the Muslim League had not so far committed itself to the slogan of immediate full responsible Government. The All-Party agreement was embodied in the National Demand made by the Assembly in September 1925. It was absolutely necessary to provide for the transitional stages between the present state of Government and full responsible Government.

COMMITTEE AND TRANSITORY STAGES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is said, agreed that the Committee should have freedom to recommend transitory stages that would automatically secure Full Responsible Government. The Committee should have entire freedom to explore all aspects of the question and make their recommendation as to the constitution that should be adopted and the manner in which it should be sought to be given effect to.

Pandit Malaviya, it is stated, declared himself for immediate Full Responsible Government.

Mr. Jayakar, it is said, pointed out that it should meet the wishes and opinions of all Parties, whether they were for transitional stages or immediate responsible Government or Independence, if the Committee had entire freedom in the matter. It should be open to the Committee to meet the school of thought represented by Pandit Jawaharlal by providing for Independence if it were necessary.

After much discussion in which Lala Lajpat Rai and others took part the Conference adopted unanimously the following resolution:—

"This Conference resolves to appoint a Committee providing for the establishment of full responsible Government for India."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The Conference next took up for consideration the questions of Hindu-Muslim unity and the rights of minorities. Dr. Sapru opened discussion by moving a resolution suggesting reference of the question to the Committee to be appointed by the Conference with instructions to review resolutions of the Congress and the Muslim League on the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and the resolutions of the Sikh League, Non-Brahmin Conference and other organisations representing minority communities, and to frame a comprehensive formula.

Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Raja Narendranath and others took part in the discussion and the consensus of opinion was that the question stood better prospect of a satisfactory solution if tackled by the Conference directly than if referred to the Committee.

As there was a general agreement with this view the Conference adjourned till 2-30 p.m. to-morrow when it will resume discussion on the Hindu-Muslim question. The outstanding issue will relate to the question of joint electorates and to the separation of Sindh.—Free Press.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Prepatations are vigorously afoot on both sides for one of the most taxing lobby warfare on the 16th February. The only other occasion approximating in intensity of the whips' activities was when the exchange ratio was on the anvil of the Assembly and 134 members participated establishing a record attendance. Shall this record be broken? Government is, at any rate, going to leave no stone unturned to put in every available vote on its side. And when it is remembered that there are 143 members of the House the opposition must have atleast 72 sure votes to secure a majority for the no-confidence resolution on the Simon Commission. For the moment the non-official whips Mr. S.C. Mitra, Mr. Kidwai and Mr.B.Das are worried at the weakness of the Non-official attendance. Their incessant activities have brought a number of members already up, such as Mr. Prakasam, while others have promised to be here on the 15th February. Mr. S. C. Mitra who is organizing these votes told me that among those who are not here and who mus at personal inconvenience come up for the 16th are Mr. B. P. Nayadu, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar and Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar (Madras), Mr. Belvi, Mr. Nirmul Chunder, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Gyaprasad Singh, Mr. Kartarsingh, Mr. Badiuzman, Mr. Phookan, Mr. S. C. Dutt, Mr. Tok Kyi, Mr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Kassim. Mr. Mitra expects, Mr. Nirmul Chunder to arrive almost immediately. Mr. Belvi, Mr. Phookan, Mr. Tok Kyi and Mr. S. C. Dutt have intimated that they will arrive on the 15th. Mr. Acharya and Mr. Farooki have come back to the fold and are in their decision to vote for the boycott. He made a special request that Mr. B.C. Roy, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar and Mr. Abdul Kassim should remember the country's interests require their presence.

BE NOT BRANDED AS BETRAYERS.

A graver and more critical juncture in the nation's history it will be difficult to imagine and particularly heavy lies the responsibility on those who are absent and are not intending to come up to the scene of warfare. They will go down in history marked for this great betrayal. There is also another reason for urgent whips that have been issued. Mr. Farookhi's revesion to the Swarajist creed after coming up to Delhi is directly traceable to his realization for the first time of the intensity of national opinion on the subject of boycott and his appreciation at its proper value of Sir John Simon's offer of co-operation. Indeed I am told even Sankaran Nair's party may now retrace its steps and withdraw its gesture of co-operation after the snub Sir Sankaran Nair has received from Sir John Simon.

GOVT'S MANOEUVRES.

One direction in which the Government is concentrating its attention for the vote of the 16th is to make as many as possible of its opponents absent themselves or keep neutral. But this is being counteracted by the non-official whips and the presence in Delhi of India's foremost leaders for the All-Party Conference to draw up the Constitution has given added strength to the opposition ranks in the Assembly. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are already here and will be available for any advice that is necessary. In the meantime the Congress Working Committee has wisely clarified its attitude regarding the Congress Party's work in the Councils which will now enable the work to be carried on definite lines without risk of internal misunderstandings. The Government calculates the strength of 68 for its side and it is to be hoped that the non-officials will not rest until they have secured 72 votes.

CONSTITUENCIES AWAKE.

It is time that the constituencies whose members are absenting themselves insisted on their coming up to Delhi for the great vote on 16th February which will be watched by an unprecedentedly representative gathering in the public galleries.

I am told the Simon Commissioners may not dare come in to hear the abuse hurled on their heads, but they are being officially persuaded to come in that day.

## "ASSESSORS BY COURTESY"

### POSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

### LABOUR COMMISSIONERS IN A FIX

### BOYCOTT RESOLUTION CERTAIN TO BE CARRIED?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

It is reliably understood that with the publication of the letter of Sir John Simon to Sir C. Sankaran Nair with its clear phraseology which makes it certain in the opinion of the leaders that the status of the Indian Committees, whether of provincial or central legislature, would be nothing more than that of assessors by courtesy and not by right and that whatever intentions there was, have been of exploring avenues of a common understanding over the issues raised by the original letter of the Commission to the Viceroy, have been abandoned. It can now be said as an absolute certainty that the Legislative Assembly will carry the All-Party Boycott resolution on the 16th and any attempt to set up committees in this session, will meet with certain defeat. In the circumstances, the election of committees may be postponed in all Legislatures to the autumn sessions; but unless any settlement is reached, meanwhile the continuance of the boycott on an intensive scale is regarded as certain.

LABOUR COMMISSIONERS IN A FIX?

In this connection, there are sufficient grounds for stating that the Labour Members of the Commission are not quite happy especially over the letter of Sir John Simon to Sir Sankaran Nair which was written by Sir John Simon on his own individual responsibility as the Chairman without previous consultation over the terms of the letter. Reliable information is available that the Labourites in England have been busy approaching Indian leaders and their nominees on the Commission not to let the possibilities of an understanding slip away by the two sides not meeting. But there is a feeling that the only opportunity for negotiation and compromise has been deliberately let go by Sir John. On equal authority it can be stated that it had been responsibly conveyed to the authorities that while the question of social boycott was one which must be considered independently, leaders would be willing to meet in conference and discuss the outstanding points of difference brought into prominence by the Simon statement, if the authorities would resort to constitutional methods of bringing about a conference.

LEGISLATURES IGNORED DELIBERATELY.

Inquiries made in this connection show

(Continued on next page.)

## FREE STATE ISOLATED

### HOUSES BLOWN AWAY

### TERRIBLE GALE HAVOC

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Eleven have been killed many injured, and widespread damage has been caused by the hurricane all over Britain. The hurricane was the most violent that has ever been recorded in the country.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The gale continued throughout the day. There was a heavy toll of casualties, which were more or less serious, throughout the country, mostly due to the flying tiles and slates. In numerous cases whole roofs and walls of dwelling houses were blown away. Havoc was caused to the telegraph and telephone lines. The Free State is completely isolated. Mail services are suspended and cables have broken down.—Reuter.

## HEAVY CASUALTIES IN RHINELAND

### PEOPLE BLOWN FROM PAVEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Cologne.—A hurricane has wrought immense damage throughout the Rhineland, and there have been many casualties. People were blown from the pavement under passing vehicles. The river Moselle suddenly rose 15 feet, flooding the adjacent country.—Reuter.

## PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S HOMECOMING.

### UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION ACCORDED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Dublin.—President Cosgrave has returned from the United States. He was accorded an unprecedented reception by an enormous crowd. The Military furnished the guard of honour and the Army Band played while the salute of 19 guns was also fired. All members of the Cabinet and several members of the Municipalities boarded the mail boat and welcomed Mr. Cosgrave. A procession with Police, military, fire-brigade and bands escorted Mr. Cosgrave to the centre of Dublin. The City was gaily decorated. The display of fireworks, illuminated aeroplanes and searchlights were the features of the remmarkable homecoming.—Reuter.

## THE NICARAGUAN TANGLE

### GEN. SANDINO FLEES

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Washington.—The Navy Department understands that General Sandino has run out of ammunition and has fled to Honduras. Twelve Americans and 156 Nicaraguans have been killed since the hostilities began.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK-PARIS FLIGHT.

### MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION TO FRENCH AIRMAN

LONDON, Feb. 11.

New York.—The French airmen Costes and Le Brix were accorded a magnificent reception on their arrival here from Washington where they lunched with President Coolidge. They have flown 22,000 miles since leaving Paris with the purpose of attempting the New York-Paris flight.—Reuter.

## MEMORIAL TO EARL HAIG

### PRINCE OF WALES TO ASSOCIATE WITH APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Prince of Wales is associating himself with the national appeal for the memorial to Earl Haig in the form of "Douglas Haig Memorial Homes". The appeal will be launched at the meeting at Mansion House at which it is hoped, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin will be present.—Reuter.

## WIDOW MARRIAGES.

(From A Correspondent.)

LUDHIANA, Feb. 11.

The marriage of Champavati, widowed sister of Lala Brijmohan Singhania, a Marwari Agarwala, comes off on Monday the 13th February, with Shriyut Dhanpal Chandra, Zamindar and Banker of Bulandshahr.

Mr. Roorkee Singhaniaji gave away his widowed sister Sushiladir to Mr. Nawalkishore Bhartiya of Cawnpore recently.

# DAYS OF SELF-APPOINTED LEADERS ARE OVER

## LET ELECTORATES TAKE THE LEAD

### H. H. AGA KHAN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union was held in the compound of the Anjuman-i-Islam on Sunday evening. It was a representative and cosmopolitan gathering that attended the function. His Highness the Aga Khan presided. Prominent among those present were, besides the President of the Union, Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, the Hon. Justice Madgaonkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Principals and Professors of the various Schools and Colleges of the City. After Mr. A. M. Merchant, the Secretary, had read out his report of the activities of the Anjuman-e-Islam and the President had addressed the gathering, H. H. the Aga Khan distributed the prizes for successful students and made some remarks on the political need of India. The party was, then, treated to refreshments after which it dispersed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. A. G. Merchant, Secretary of the Union in the course of his report said:—

With this gathering, the Muslim Students' Union completes the twelfth year of its existence.

During the year under review we had several interesting lectures, and among those who favoured us with a visit were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A Jinnah, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Shamsul-Ulema Dr. Jivanji Modi, Mr. Alavi of Karachi, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. M. C. Chagla.

Our Union also participated in the first session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference held in Bombay about three weeks ago. Five members of our Committee served on the Executive Committee of the Conference, and the Secretary of the Conference Mr. Y. J. Meherally is an ex-Secretary of the Union.

The visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan created a great stir not only in this city but in the whole country. His Majesty by his wonderful personality, charming manners and patriotic utterances won the hearts of one and all. The Muslim Students' Union was among those institutions who waited upon His Majesty and presented an address of welcome to our motherland.

THE FOREMOST IDEAL.

One of the chief aims of our Union is to promote unity and goodwill between the Muslim students and those of other communities. Throughout the year the office-bearers of the Union have kept this first and foremost ideal before their mind. Every true son and daughter of India cannot but look upon with the deepest concern at the communal tension unfortunately prevailing between the great communities in some parts of India.

A lead in the right direction has recently been given, and it is to be hoped that very soon communal misunderstanding will be a thing of the past.

I am sure friends, I am voicing your opinion when I say that we all look up to H. H. the Aga Khan once again to take up the leadership of the country to make matters smooth between the two sister communities, and vindicate his reputation as an apostle of a lasting and indivisible Hindu-Muslim Unity.

MR. SHERIFF DEVJI CANJI'S SPEECH.

In the course of his presidential speech, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, President of the Union, said:—

The Muslims of this Presidency always complain that they are not able to advance in education equally with other communities, and have often made representations to the Government to give them special concessions as regards the age limit for appointment in Government departments. In fact the Government have made a special provision in this respect. How long are we prepared to continue in this way? If our young men cannot graduate before they attain the age of twenty-five, there must be something wrong with the system of education. An extension of two years only means that the Muslim youths become earning men two years later than they ought to. Instead of obtaining such concessions which really aim at a loss of two years to the earning life of our men, we should try to find means for having them properly equipped at the proper age, the age at which youths of other communities find no difficulty in getting themselves duly qualified. A Muslim student is in no way inferior to a boy of any other community. The difficulty is that he commences his regular school education rather late. Causes responsible for this delay must be found and remedied.

Most of our young men continue their education without any definite aim and do not prepare themselves for any particular profession previously settled. In fact there is no such special preparation available for those having particular bent of mind in any direction, although much discussion has taken place regarding bifurcation. The result is that most of our young men become B.A.'s or M.A.'s while others crowd in what may be called "The Standard professions," Law and Medicine.

India is a poor country. Its resources have yet to be developed. Side by side with other professions we need technical and industrial experts.

There is so much said and written, on technical and industrial instruction, that the subject does not appear to need much dilation; and yet it is essential, that on every occasion, the importance of technical instruction be impressed upon the members of our community. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have great future for them. Automobile and Wireless Engineering are two branches that need expert hands. There are no Muslims in these lines yet. In Bombay, the chief centre of cotton industry, very few Muslims take up textile manufacture course, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Look at the length of the Railway lines in India, and the vast extent of country having mines. How many Muslim Engineers are working in the Railways and the mines? I hope you will forgive me when I say, that we have no enterprise. We wish to take no risk. Our educated men mostly want to proceed to England, for obtaining Ph.D. in some subject or other, for the sole purpose of serving as Professors. This seems to be the height of their ambition. Others, a few, wish to become Barristers or Doctors. I say this from my personal experience, as one of the Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust. We should now divert our attention to other lines, on which the development of our country and the advancement of our nation depend.

We also need institutions, where our craftsmen and artizans can be trained, and their earning capacity increased. There is no denying the fact, that our working classes are poor, and their children need free instruction. Some of our charitable funds, should therefore be turned in this direction. The Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddiq Trust having about fourteen lakhs of rupees, can be well utilized for this purpose. Unfortunately, there is a difference of opinion, which I sincerely trust will be removed.

MUSLIM TRUSTS.

The Muslim students of this Presidency cannot complain of want of facilities or assistance. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and the Fatmabai Rogey Funds are sending students to England.

Sir Mohomed Yusuf has established a College for the Muslims. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddiq Trust is contemplating to open an institution for the sons of poor Muslims.

The Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust is giving educational help for higher attainments abroad and in India. Out of fairness to the donor, the late Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy, I take the liberty of giving you a few figures. Up to now 30 students have been helped, some partly and others in full, for higher education in England, 5 in Germany, 2 in America and 1 in Egypt; while the number of students directly helped in India amount to about 200 a year during the last three years.

AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

His Highess the Aga Khan gave away the prizes to the successful students of the Union. Addressing the gathering, His Highness thanked the President and the Managing Committee for the welcome accorded to him that evening. His Highness declared that the problems facing India and the Mussalmans in particular, were enormous and overwhelming. In a country as big as India with a vast population, it was rather difficult to get into touch with the masses as was possible in smaller countries like Afghanistan, Egypt and Turkey where they had a small intelligentsia and the masses followed their lead. In India, though the problems confronting them were vast and varied, His Highness thought they should not be discouraged and they must face facts.

Referring to a request made to him to take the political leadership of the country, His Highness declared that he had formed a conviction that in politics, the line of political progress lay in internal organisation. After paying a tribute to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford for the inauguration of the Reforms in India, His Highness remarked that the Reforms had reached their limit and he feared they could not advance India very much farther. By creating electorates, Mr. Montagu had given to leaders possibilities of reaching the masses. In the earlier years, men like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Gokhale, Ranade, Mehta, Sir Syed Ahmed, Amir Ali, Badruddin Tyabji and himself worked for the country as self-appointed leaders and they were justified in doing so, a parallel being available after the second fall of the German Empire when a handful of self-constituted leaders approached Bismark on behalf of the people.

DAYS OF SELF-APPOINTED LEADERS OVER.

Now, His Highness thought, the position had radically changed and the day for self-appointed leaders had come to an end. It was for the electors and their representatives in the Legislatures to take the burden on their own shoulders if India wanted to advance politically in the future.

Referring to the question of education of Muslim girls, His Highness said that he had already expressed his views on the subject as early as 1902 and had not changed them since. He thought the problem was a very simple one. How strongly he felt about education of girls would be clear from the fact that his advice as a private individual to another private who had two children to educate would be, "Spend all you can on the education of your girl and neglect the boy." His Highness exhorted the Muslim community to take the fullest advantage of the various Muslim trusts and funds and make the full use of all Government, missionary and other colleges and schools. Unless they did that, he did not think the community would advance much in the matter of education. He wished the Union every success and prosperity.

On the motion of Mr. M. K. Nimazi, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to His Highness the Aga Khan and the President of the Union.

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## "ASSESSORS BY COURTESY"

(Continued from previous page.)

that the prevalent view is that since the letter is addressed by Sir John Simon, the next move rests with the Viceroy and if the Viceroy is unwilling then Sir John Simon must take the next move. It is said that it is open to Sir John Simon to approach formally the Central Legislature through the Speaker or the Leader of the House or Leader of the Opposition for conference between the leaders of groups in the Assembly and the Members of the Commission. It is further stressed that Sir John Simon can have no grievance at legislators not suggesting a conference on their own initiative as Sir John Simon by deliberate choice addressed the Viceroy and not the Legislatures. Several reasons are being given for Viceroy's declining to intervene or take initiative in calling a conference. But as far as can be gathered, the main reason seems to be as Viceroy, he will have no voice in any negotiations and the principals to the conference would be the leaders and Commissioners and both would be within their rights in refusing to be guided by the Viceroy. Thus it is understood that all the avenues of negotiations have been rejected by the parties and that the 'Status Quo' is the ultimate position that emerges out of the Simon Statement.—Free Press.

# POLICE HARASSMENT AT PONDICHERRY.

## MR. NEOGY THROWS MORE LIGHT.

### UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TWO GOVTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

With reference to the answer by Sir Denys Bray to the question of Mr. B. Das that the Government of India did not take any action on the press reports of police harassment to the Hon. Sir Haroon Jaffer and Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. L. A., at Pondicherry on the ground that neither of them had addressed Government on the subject, I interviewed Mr. Neogy who has explained the circumstances connected with the incident. He said: "During my stay in Madras in connection with the work of the Cinema Committee, I went down to Pondicherry for a few hours. On the previous day, I told a prominent European Government Official who is a colleague of mine on the Committee about my intention to visit Mr. Arabinda Ghose and requested him to find out from proper authorities in Madras as to whether there was any likelihood of police attention being paid to me at Pondicherry on that account. He telephoned to some one in authority and assured me that there was no such likelihood. Thereupon I requested him to ask his friends under the Government of Madras to appraise the French authorities in Pondicherry about my forthcoming visit so that there might not be any the least inconvenience. I thought it necessary to take this precaution because I had seen several newspaper reports about police harassments of several Indian visitors on previous occasions. Sir Ebrahim Jaffer when he came to know of my intention to visit Pondicherry, joined me in the trip.

POLICE INQUIRES.

We reached Pondicherry early on the morning of 8th January (Sunday). We immediately went out to visit places of interest and incidentally left our cards on the Governor of French India. We also went to see Mr. Arabinda Ghose, but were told by some of his disciples that he had been leading a life of absolute retirement for some time past shutting himself up in one room spending his time in meditation. As we were coming out of the house we were met at the street corner by two men both Indians, one dressed in the French police uniform and the other in plain clothes. The man in uniform asked us our names, address, and as to whether we had come to see Mr. Arabinda Ghose, and in a none too courteous manner. We gave him our cards which he read aloud after which he insisted that we should accompany him to the police station. As soon as we reached the police station, we were conducted to the presence of two Indian police officers of the French Government, and one of them looking up at us, enquired in a rather rude tone as to whether we had come to see Mr. Arabinda Ghose, and began asking our names, address, and so on. We said we had given our cards to the policemen asking them to make them over to the officer in charge. It was only after this that our cards were handed over by the policeman to the officer who offered us seats and explained that the French regulation required every stranger to put in a statement of identification. We were given a long printed list of questions to be answered in writing which we did. Then we were allowed to leave the place and we left for Madras as arranged.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENTS!

I may add that till we had gone to Mr. Arabinda Ghose's residence we were not met by any policemen in Pondicherry and we could have left the place without having to conform to these regulations. My information is that this regulation has not long been in operation and has been brought into force more for the benefit of Mr. Arabinda Ghose's visitors than for any general use in French India. Moreover I have reason to believe that the British Government is in close touch with the French authorities in this matter and there is regular liaison organisation between the British and the French police. I am not quite sure that the man in plain clothes, who all through accompanied the French policeman, was not in the pay of the British India Government.

Sir Denys Bray in his reply stated that neither Sir Ebrahim Jaffer nor I complained to the Government in British India about this incident and therefore they were not prepared to take any action. Speaking for myself, I have very little doubt that the attention which we got from the French police was the result of an understanding between the British and French authorities and therefore I should be the last person to seek redress at the hands of the Government of India. Moreover I had no desire to make any unnecessary fuss over this matter, because I do not think the advantage which I enjoy at the present moment of being a member of the Indian Legislature entitles me to any special immunity from such harassment which is meted out to my countrymen."

# DOCTORS' CONFERENCE AT SABARMATI

## SUSPENSION OF ACTIVITIES

### GANDHIJI SUBMITS TO INSTRUCTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

As previously announced a conference took place to-day at noon at the Sabarmati Ashram regarding Gandhiji's health. Doctors Kanuga, Desai and Founzdar were present, they are stated to have declared that there is no cause for anxiety. Blood pressure is low and steady; liberal diet is to be taken. Gandhiji looks quite cheerful. They have permitted his attendance at prayer meetings. Only they have requested abstention from other movements. No visitors are allowed nor any work or correspondence is allowed to be attended to. Gandhiji has consented to submit to these instructions.

# BARDOLI'S GRIM DETERMINATION

## NON-PAYMENT OF ENHANCED ASSESSMENT DECIDED UPON

### MR. VALLABHBHAI'S WARNING TO ENTHUSIASTIC FARMERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Feb. 12.

Preparations for no-tax campaign in Bardoli taluka of Surat district remind one of the Non-co-operation days of 1921 when Bardoli had decided to launch such a movement. All workers from different parts of Gujarat have assembled here last week. The peasantry of Bardoli taluka met in a Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to consider the situation, created by the enhancement of land revenue by 23 per cent., but decided to come to a final conclusion after a week. In the meantime Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was to correspond with Government. The Conference again met today in the Swarajya Ashram. There is a great excitement among people and there is strength behind the movement. Darbar Shree Gopaldas, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya, Vithaldas Jerajani, Imamsaheb, Bhaktiba, Miss Mitha Petit and other workers had come to help and work for Bardoli. Local leaders such as Kalyanji Kuvarji and Khusalbhai are busy moving in the villages.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel came here to-day by the morning train when he was received on the station by Gujarat and local leaders, before the Conference met to-day in a spacious pandal in the compound of Swarajya Ashram. There was a private conference of representatives of different villages of the Bardoli taluka just to ascertain how many peasants were prepared not to pay land revenue and would cling to the last. In the open Conference, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel explained the full seriousness of the situation and grave consequences of non-payment of taxes and advised them to stand on their legs with full faith in God. He said that he corresponded with Government and the reply he received was not a reply at all. Government replied that it had forwarded his letter to the Revenue Department for inquiry. Government had not said that they would postpone the collection of revenues till the inquiry was over. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel clearly placed the case of the people and explained how the Bardoli revision inquiry was made in a slip-shod way in comparison with the Olpad taluka inquiry, where the people were being taken in the full confidence by Government. The Conference then passed a resolution to the following effect:—

UNFAIR AND TYRANNICAL ENHANCEMENT.

"This Conference of land-owners of Bardoli taluka resolves that they believe that the enhanced land revenue settled by Government is improper, unfair and tyrannical and, therefore, as long as Government do not decide to accept the old revenue as payment for full revenue or is not prepared to get re-asssesment made by an impartial committee, we shall not pay any revenue and if by taking this step Government decided to confiscate property, land, etc., we shall bear these sufferings peacefully. If Government decide to take land revenue on the old basis, we would pay it, without any reservation." The resolution was supported by important Khatedars of various villages and carried unanimously, amidst cries of "Bande Mataram."

Mr. Vallabhbhai again explained to the people the seriousness of the step they had decided to take and finally advised to have faith in God and have courage. Imamsaheb and Mahadevbhai Desai then prayed in Muslim and Hindu style respectively. The proceedings then terminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Grim determination for fighting for the redress of their grievances was clearly visible in the faces of the farmers.

## FAREWELL TO RAILWAY OFFICER

### "PILLAR OF ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME"

A very pleasant function came off at the Bikaner House, Napean Sea Road on Sunday evening when Mr. C. S. Smith, District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay District of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who proceeds shortly on [illegible] months' leave, was presented an address appreciating his manifold services and obligations to the staff by the Traffic Staff of the District. A large gathering of the traffic staff which included station-masters, telegraphists, luggage and coaching staff, ticket-collectors and examiners, guards and office clerks, attended the function. Mr. H. P. Ball, the General Traffic Manager of the Railway presided. There were several guests not directly connected with the Railway, among them being Messrs. M. F. Ghadiali and S. K. Bole.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Motafaram, the Special Traffic Inspector of the Railway, who extended a cordial welcome to the guest of the evening and said that the function was arranged at the unanimous desire of the Traffic staff. He then read the address which stated interalia:—

Ever since you were posted as District Traffic Superintendent in 1920, yours has been a [illegible] of strenuous toil and you have taken no leave for the past seven years. Words cannot adequately express our deep sense of gratitude for what you have done for us in all these years. Ever since you took up office, great changes have been introduced in the administration of Bombay Division. It was due to your untiring zeal and energy that the division was made self-contained and self-sufficient. The Ashram for Railway Servants which was inaugurated by you and Peechey Benevolent Fund are eloquent of your solicitude for the staff. Both these institutions have proved a blessing to the Traffic Staff, and make you the pioneer of Railway Staff welfare work. You have played the most important part in quadrupling the Suburban Lines, and the record time in which the work was finished is a tribute to your ability. Moreover you have been the pillar of the Electrification Scheme which has taken up your whole time and energy for the past few years. On the eve of your departure, we wish you bon voyage hoping that you will be amidst us very soon.

Representatives of the various sections of the traffic staff then rose to pay their homage to Mr. Smith and wished him bon voyage.

ENVIABLE POPULARITY

Mr. Ball congratulated Mr. Smith on having attained such enviable popularity.

Mr. G. D. Moore, the Traffic Superintendent, Broad Guage section, associated himself with what was said in appreciation of Mr. Smith's qualities.

The address was then placed in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Mr. Smith.

Replying to the address, Mr. Smith thanked all the members of the staff for their hearty co-operation in the task that was entrusted to him. He looked to the day when he would return to India again and be amongst them once more.

The gathering then dispersed.

## £4,00,000 DAMAGE

### TERRIFIC FIRE IN CAPE TOWN

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Capetown.—Damage of approximately £4,00,000 sterling has been caused by fire on the Imperial Cold Storage Company's premises.—Reuter.

## ONLY SKELETON WALLS REMAIN

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Cape Town.—The building affected by the fire, comprise half of the total cold storage capacity in Cape Town. The machinery and most important equipments are intact, but only skeleton walls and iron framework remain of the building.

# STEPS TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

## RATIONING AND REDUCTION OF SHOPS.

## THE "FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES"

The following are extracts from the text of the Government resolution on the report of the administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1926-27:

The consumption of country spirit has continued steadily to decline. During the year under report it was less by 1,03,000 proof gallons in the Presidency proper, and by 17,000 proof gallons in Sind than in the preceding year. All districts, except Thana, Kolaba and Sholapur, contributed to this decrease. The total consumption also fell short of the fixed ration everywhere and that too in spite of a further reduction over the previous year's ration by 5 per cent. in the mofussil and 10 per cent. in Bombay City. Twenty seven country spirit shops, 24 in the Presidency proper and 3 in Sind, were closed during the year, but one was reopened. Since the year 1919-20, the total reduction consumption in the whole Presidency has fallen by 14,45,000 proof gallons or by over 50 per cent. In all 362 shops have been closed during the same period.

This diminishing consumption is necessarily reflected in the diminishing revenues of the Presidency. The receipts from country spirit fell in the Presidency proper from Rs. 2.37.06,000 to Rs. 2.11,26,000 and in Sind from Rs. 22,23000 to Rs. 21,86,000, that is, a totatl loss in revenue of Rs. 26,17,000 in one year. The aggregate reduction in the revenue from country spirit since the year 1919-20 amounts to Rs. 53,60,000.

DECLINE IN CONSUMPTION OF TODDY

The consumption of toddy also declined by 687, the increase being solely due the Presidency proper except in Bombay, Thana, Poona and Sholapur, where it increased. The number of trees tapped during the year was less by 9,500 although the number of licenses granted increased by 687, the increase being solely due to the grant of domestic consumption licenses in the Panch Mahals District. In Sind, however, the consumption increased by about 1,500 gallons. The diminished consumption in the Presidency proper is to be attributed not to the temperate habits, but to the general trade depression and in some cases also to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in Sind is due to the substitution of this beverage for country liquor on account of the increasing price of the latter. The total decline in the consumption of toddy since the year 1919-20 is 5,38,000 gallons in the Presidency proper: in Sind, the consumption increased by 11,000 gallons.

As compared with the previous year, the receipts in the Presidency proper from the tree tax and vend and license fees fell from Rs 49,07,000 to Rs. 46,63,000 and in Sind from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000. The smaller receipts in Sind in spite of the increased consumption are due to the absence of keen competition at the auctions. The total increase in the revenue from toddy since the year 1919-20 is Rs 13,17,000 in the Presidency proper and Rs. 3,000 in Sind.

While there was a reduction in the total consumption of country spirit and toddy, the consumption of foreign liquor, including fermented liquor, wines and potable spirits, rose during the year in the Presidency proper by 74,000 gallons from 7,76,000 to 8,50,000 gallons, although there was a fall in Sind by 37,000 gallons.

The increasing consumption of foreign liquor in the Presidency proper since 1924-25 is due to the increased prices of country spirit and also to a certain extent to the growing predilection of the working classes for beer. Although the consumption of foreign liquor has been declining in Sind, the decline seems to be only temporary and to be occasioned by the general trade depression which has left people with less money to spend on luxuries like foreign liquors.

The figures of sales of foreign liquor are at present gathered from the accounts maintained by the licensees, and their perfect accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Government have under consideration a new system of keeping accounts, which it is hoped will come into force on April 1st next.

The revenue during the year in the Presidency proper from foreign liquor increased by Rs. 2,18,000, while that in Sind fell by Rs. 1,1000. The revenue from this source increased in the Presidency proper from Rs. 9,72,000 in 1919-20 to Rs. 18,77,000 during the year under report, and in Sind from Rs. 1,01,000 to Rs. 3,51,000 during the same period, that is a total increase of Rs. 11,55,000.

GANJA AND OPIUM.

The consumption of ganja and bhang during the year shows some decrease, the decrease under ganja being due mainly to the increase in its cost price in consequence of the increased duty. The sale of charas in Sind declined by nearly 1,000 seers. The total revenue realised in the whole Presidency was Rs. 27,57,000 as against Rs. 29,17,000 in the preceding year.

The sales of opium in the Presidency proper further declined from 24,551 to 7,891 seers, while in Sind they rose slightly from 5,620 to 5,776 seers. Government have steadily pursued the policy of reducing the consumption of opium and of other intoxicating drugs, and the extent to which success has attended their efforts can be gathered from the fact that the sale of this drug has declined in the whole Presidency from about 53,000 seers in 1919-20 to 30,000 seers in 1926-27. The revenue realised from the sale of opium in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 21,38,000 as against Rs 21,86,000 in thte previous year. In Sind the realisations were Rs. 4,24,000 as against Rs. 4,22,000. The total decline in the revenue from this source since 1919-20 in the whole Presidency is Rs. 6,57,000.

The total number of offences against the Abkari law in thte Presidency proper was 5,938, showing an increase of 724 over those of tthe previous year.

STEPS TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

As steps on the path of total prohibition, Government can point to the policy of rationing supplemented by such measures as a gradual reduction in the number of country liquor shops and in the hours of sale, whilst, as has been shown above the consumption of country spirit has considerably decreased in the last seven years and the revenue has shrunk proportionately. Government are, however unable to view the results achieved up to date with unmixed satisfaction, inasmuch as they do not represent a radical change in the habits and inclinations of the population. Failing to obtain country spirit at a price which they can, afford, people resort to cheap foreign liquor in spite of its license fees having been more than doubled, as the recent statistics of sale, especially in the Presidency proper, abundantly testify. Smuggling of country spirit is also on the increase and its total preventiton is difficult owing to the existence of several Indian States on the borders of the British districts.

The Prohibition (Finance) Committee, to whose formation reference was made in last year's review has submitted to Government its report which has already been published. Government have now under their consideration the proposals of this Committee which clearly indicate the financial difficulties, indepedently of the several administrative obstacles of which mention has already been made, which have to be overcome before the goal of total prohibition comes into sight.

# IN AID OF THE "DEPRESSED"

## AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The present condition of our depressed class sisters and brothers is a disgrace to our society and mars the progress of the country. They work for us for twenty-four hours, and despite their services to the society, we have ignored them enough and it is now high time that we should return the obligation.

We the undersigned have therefore resolved to form into a society which will be known as "Dalit Sewak Samaj" (friends of the depressed class society) with the sole aim of rendering service to them, irrespective of caste, colour, religion or creed and work up for the present on the following lines:—

(1) To visit chawls and inquire into their sanitary conditions and collect information about their housing and sanitary conditions, illness, deathrate, etc., and place them before the members of the Municipal Corporation with a view to improve the conditions.

(2) To establish night-schools, and reading rooms for the benefit of these classes.

(3) To inquire into the unjust treatment meted out to the members of the depressed class and to get justice for them.

(4) In general to serve the cause of the suppressed and the depressed classes residing in the city and the whole country.

To work out these aims we require the assistance of the whole time workers and we have a few with us already. Financial assistance is now needed to begin the work. It is proposed, therefore, to enlist members, and patrons and those desirous of helping such institutions financially and who are interested in night schools and reading rooms etc. would also be enlisted as members.

Mahatma Gandhiji and Swami Shradhanandji have both worked for the amelioration of the condition of the members of the depressed class and the only fitting tribute that we can pay to their selfless work is to assist in realising the sacred cause nearest to their hearts by establishing a permanent institution such as outlined above.

An informal meeting will be held in the office of the "Hindustan" (21, Dalal Street, Fort), to consider the matter and ladies and gentlemen interested in this beneficient activity are cordially invited to attend, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C.
Dr. K. K. Dadachanjee,
Mr. L. R. Tairsee,
Mr. B. F. Bharucha,
Dr. Purshotamdas Solanki,
Shrimati Perinbai Captain,
Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin (Editor, "Kaiser-i-Hind").
Mr. I. I. Yajnik, (Editor, "Hindustan"),
Mr. R. B. Lotwala,
Mr. Shivdas Champsi,
Shrimati Ratanbai Mehta,
Mr. Mukund Desai.

## MUSLIM UNIVERSITO CANVOCATION

ALIGARH, Feb. 11.

The Convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University was held this afternoon before a distinguished gathering of visitors both Indian and European. Mr Clarke. Commissioner of Agra Division, and many Raises of Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut and Agra were present. Mr. R. Oakden, Commissioner of Meerut, delivered the Convocation Address—A. P.

# FOREST GRIEVANCES IN BOMBAY

## "BARBAROUS COMMUNAL" PUNISHMENT

## PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

The following are extracts from a representation made by Sir Dinshaw Petit, President, the Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay, to the Government of Bombay:—

Under instructions from the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, I have the honour to submit this representation to you regarding the Forest grievances of the ryots and cultivators of this Presidency. Our Council, after due consideration of the question in full details and in all its bearings, have come to the definite conclusion that the recent Government Resolution dated 19th July, 1927, on the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee's report, though undoubtedly an advance on the past, is halting and inadequate and fails to bring the necessary amount of relief to the ryot. In view of the fact that Government have from time to time declared that "the ease and contentment of the ryot" is an object of great solicitude to them, and further "on the prosperity of the ryot" as Lord Linlithgow has well observed, "depends the future of India", our Council have every reason to trust that you will be pleased to give this representation your most sympathetic consideration.

The question may be discussed under the following five convenient heads:—

(1) grazing fees; (2) the extent and administration of "minor forests" open to the exercise of immemorial rights now departmentally called privileges; (3) protection of crops from wild beasts; (4) Forest fires and communal punishments.

GRAZING FEES.

We take first the question of grazing fees. The Government in their G. R. referred to above, observe, that "the small fee of annas 4 a year for each head of cattle is much below the real value of the grazing enjoyed and can hardly be regarded at the present time as anything but a nominal fee." Our Council refuse to consider this question of grazing fees in this off-hand manner for on such a plea any higher rate per head of cattle would not be regarded "as anything but a nominal fee."

On the grounds that in raising the rate of fees from annas 2 to annas 4 a definite pledge given by Government to the ryots of this Presidency is being violated, that the main object to keep down thereby the number of cattle put to grazing in the forest has not been in the least realised, and the very policy of raising the fees in order to keep down the number of cattle put to grazing is economically wrong as will be shown in the next paragraph, our Council strongly urges that the said rate of annas 4 per head for grazing cattle be brought down immediately to annas 2 as it originally stood before the increase was sanctioned.

MINOR FORESTS.

Our Council will now discuss the question regarding the extent and administration of "minor forests" open to the exercise of immemorial rights of the ryots though wrongly described as privileges. The main object which such forests serve in their relation to agriculture is "the supply to the cultivator of green leaf manure, dry leaf manure, fencing materal, timber for farm building and agricultural implements, grass for grazing, cutting and thatching, fuel, earth and stone for agricultural uses, and space for farm buildings, manure pits, etc."

After a careful examination of the forest administration in this Presidency, our Council cannot resist the conclusion that it is only the high forests that pay both in point of development and exploitation, and that the minor forests as a rule are unproductive to the Department. This is but natural as the minor forests mostly consist of scrub jungle. These scrub jungles have been kept under the control and administration of the Forest Department for well-nigh seventy years now, on the ground that the Forest Department would be able to develop them so as to make them productive. So far no serious attempt has been made by the Forest Department to plant these areas and it is doubtful whether the Forest Department would be able to do anything in that direction in future or would even find it profitable to do so. In these circumstances it would appear reasonable in the general interest of the country that all the agricultural skill and knowledge of the Forest Department should be concentrated on the cultivation, development and exploitation of the high ad profitable forests of the Presidency and that the 'minor forest' as such, so much of it at least as would adequately serve agricultural purposes, be constituted as agricultural forests and be released from the control of the Forest Department. Such an arrangement is bound to be of great assistance to forest development itself. A large number of forest officers have at present to devote the major part of their valuable time in the decision of cases and offences relating to the exercise of privileges in these unproductive 'minor forests'. If the 'minor forests' open to the exercise of privileges are released from their control, the officers would be free to devote their time and energy to the development of the Forest property in the most profitable manner.

WILD BEASTS.

Coming next to the question of the protection of crops from wild animas, we trust Government are well aware of the extensive damage done to crops and animals and sometimes even to human life in this Presidency by the depredations of pigs, elephants and tigers.

Our Council are of considered opinion that no adequately effective steps have yet been taken by Government on an important matter like this and that the situation requires immediate attention. Wire fencing, which is officially advocated, is a costly affair, quite beyond the means of the average cultivator. It is true that Co-operative Societies for fencing purposes have recently been brought into existence in a few areas, but it is not found an easy task to work them efficiently, honestly, and harmoniously especially as the ryots yet continue to be illiterate. The only effective method is to relax the shooting rules and issue a suffieient number of gun licenses and allow the people to shoot the wild beasts in the forest. This method has the approval of both the officials and non-official members of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, and we beg to urge that Government should take early steps in relaxing the shooting rules in the desired direction. It is most unreasonable as well as painful to find that if a tiger kills a cow or a buffalo on private land, the Forest Department is exempt from any liability to compensate the owner thereof for the loss caused to him, if the owner who has lost the cattle pursues the beast in the forest with his gun, even to a small distance, he commits an offence and is liable to prosecution. Government need be under no apprehension that all game will be destroyed hereby, because all that the riot really wants is that the area to which the game laws apply should be greatly curtailed, so as to preserve game only in certain selected reserves. In these selected reserves where the ravages of pig, etc., are inevitable, there should be an abatment of the rate of assessment in order to compensate the cultivator.

"COMMUNAL" PUNISHMENT.

Perhaps the most important forest grievances of the agriculturist is the system of "communal" (collective) punishment. Under Section 78 of the Indian Forest Act "every person exercising any right in a reserved or protected forest is bound forthwith to take steps, whether so required by any Forest or Police officer or not, to extinguish forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information or to prevent any such fire from spreading." If any person fails to do so, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment. In such cases, what generally happens is that if any fire is not extinguished or prevented from spreading in spite of the prompt effort of some villagers in the vicinity, all villagers residing within the distance of a few miles are made to pay grazing fees at increased rates. This is what is known as "communal punishment."

We feel no hesitation in saying that "communal punishment" is a form of barbarous law and would have been considered unjust and cruel even in the time of William the Conqueror. It affords great scope to the subordinate officials of the Forest Department to harass the ryot and keep him always in dread of him. It is clear therefore that the only way to mend 'communal' punishment is to end it. Our Council beg to urge that Government should take immediate steps to prohibit communal punishment in all districts and for all times and to substitute in its place a universal system of rewards to persons for the careful protection of the forests.

THANA AND KANARA.

Regarding forest grievances in Thana and Kanara, the following recommendations are added:—

That the ownership of "Malki teak" in the Thana District be re-transferred to the owners of the lands on which the teak trees stand; that in view of the distressing condition of agriculture and population in Kanara, effective steps may be taken in addition to general measures outlined above, to encourage the population in deserted villages, promote inland cultivation, to improve sanitary conditions, and in general to restore to the agriculturists of Kanara all the necessary privileges necessary to meet the situation; that cultivable lands included in forest be leased or sold at nominal rates to cultivators so as to bring again under cultivation all the cultivable land afforested in the past; that grazing should be free in Kanara; that the gardeners in Kanara should be given proprietory rights in 'betta' assignments subject to certain conditions, and assignments should be made in coast talukas also at the rate of 9 acres of 'betta' for one acre of garden; and that with a view to make sure that Government orders are given effect to by local officials in accordance to the wishes and intentions of Government, Government should invite reports from these officials from time to time in that connection and should further instruct some officer of the Agricultural Department to examine the carrying out of these orders by inquiries among the cultivators.

# ACTIVITY IN YOUTH CIRCLES.

## MAHRATTA YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Secretary Maharashtra Youth Conference, writes:—

A conference of young Marathas residing in Bombay and its suburbs is to be held on the 18th and the 19th of February 1928. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis of the Prarthana Samaj is elected to be the chairman of the Reception Committee while Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

This Conference is being held with the object of giving expression to the views of young Maharashtra on all questions of national importance, and with a view to bringing into existence a permanent organisation which would serve as a rallying centre for all Mahrattas of advanced views to whatever caste, creed or religion they may belong. The Conference makes no distinction between a high caste Maratha Hindu and a low caste Maratha Hindu, or indeed between a Maratha Hindu and a Maratha Muslim, Christian or Jew. It is one of the primary objects of this Conference to bring together all persons speaking the Marathi language and residing in Maharashtra without any distinction of caste, creed or religion.

The Conference will discuss all questions of national importance and will attempt to give a lead to the youths of Maharashtra by formulating its views as clear a manner as possible. It is the ambition of the organisers of this Conference to place before the young men a definite programme and to get them to work for it.

EXTENSION OF BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

This Conference of young Marathas is not in the least antagonistic to the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference which was recently held in the C. J. Mall. The organisation of Maratha youths seeks to restrict itself to a smaller field for the convenience of propaganda and actual work, and shall always be glad to take its legitimate share in the activities of the larger organisation. There is no desire at all to keep apart from the other youths of this Presidency.

All efforts are being made to make this Conference a real success by enlisting the sympathies of persons of all schools of thought. All young Marathas residing in Bombay and its suburbs are requested to join and take an active interest in this Conference. Enquiries may be addressed to the Secretaries, Ganesh Building, Tara Temple Lane, Grant Road, Bombay.

## DR. AMBEDKAR PRESIDES

It is understood that the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Youths Conference met about a week back when the names for the Chairmanship and the Presidentship were considered. Mr. B. V. Varerkar, the well-known Marathi playwright was in the chair. Dr. Chitnis of "Subodh-Patrika" and Veer Vaman Rao Joshi of "Swatantra Hindustan" were suggested for the chairmanship of the Reception Committee. Dr. Chitnis was elected by a majority of votes. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. K. F. Nariman were suggested for the Presidentship. It is understood that Mr. Puntambekar has declined the invitaton and Dr. Ambedkar will preside.

# KARACHI COINING CASE

## CASE WILL LAST SIX WEEKS

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

The Karachi Sessions Court has been crowded daily since Wednesday, when the sessions trial of six accused persons in Karachi coining case began before Mr. P. E. Percival, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and a jury. The approver in the case is Captain Robert Patric Farrell. The first witness examined was the investigating officer, Rao Saheb Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., the recording of whose evidence is expected to concluded next Wednesday. The witness described in detail the genesis of the case and the bulk of his evidence yesterday and to-day was of a documentary character.

It may be recalled that Wheeler and Dickenson both refused to tender evidence in the lower court, as also did four Mahomedan accused. The case is expected to last six weeks at least.

# OUR BERLIN LETTER

## AN INDIAN WINTER FESTIVAL

## INDIAN LECTURER AT BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Jan. 25.

On the 20th of January this year, winter festival arranged by the Hindusthan Association also came off and passed successfully. Winter, it is known, is the Ball season.

A long and varied interesting programme, more lengthy than ever since the foundation of the Association, was executed.

After the welcome speech of our President of this year, Dr. Adhicary of Maharashtra, the event started with an Indian song on the harmonium by Mr. Das of Hyderabad, who is a new addition to the Indian bunch as student of medicine come from Edinbro'. Later on, Mr. Das played in a masterly Telugu and S. Indian style on violin and flute.

There was a first class Russian Balalaika Band playing Russian and Georgian music to the extasy of the audience. Also there were Russian-Caucasian dances exhibited.

Next a Chinese magician who is an expert on the German variety stages, formed his wonderful feats to the great gaping surprise on the onlookers. His tricks were very much like Indian but more appealing to the European audience.

Miss Sinha, a Bengali young lady, who happened to be here for some reason or other, attired in her Indian national costume, then sang two Indian songs—one of which Tagore's—to the accompaniment of Mr. Das' on violin. The songs were greatly appreciated by musicians and non-musicians. Further, a Javanese student in exile from Holland then performed Javanese and European songs on the violin.

There was plenty of dance to the Jazz Band till 3 next morning.

The audience which was fairly large in spite of the unostentatious way in which the event was advertised composed of almost every nationality and professionnel Chinese and Russians. The Indians of course mustered up pretty strongly unlike at other more serious meetings. Indian intellectuals are receiving greater attention in Berlin now. Prof. Tarachand Roy of Lahore, lecturer in the Indo-German Seminary at the Berlin University, is delivering a series of lectures on the [illegible] Aryan Society.

SCOPE OF ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

We hope however the Association will arrange in future more meetings and that more people will attend. The last half year however contained very few engagements and even then the meetings were attended by scarcely a dozen Indians. They were miserable in the eyes of the European guests unlike the Chinese functions here.

A GERMAN ORIENTALIST.

Dr. Helmuth Von Glasenapp, Professor of Sanskrit in Berlin University, who for the first time went to India this winter, has written an article from Madras in the 'Tageblatt' of Berlin where he rightly makes comments on the business way of advertising places of pilgrimage now practised in India to show how even religious people have become business like. It will be remembered that Von Glasenapp has written several books on Indian religions and culture even before he went to India by great study in the libraries. Recently his father, a former State Bank President, met with an accident in the street, but is reported to be recovering.

# BOMBAY'S ACTIVE YOUTHS

## REPRESENTATIVE TO GO TO HOLLAND

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Youth League Committee held on Saturday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., the Secretary was asked to invite the co-operation and suggestions of various Youth Organisations in the Presidency to give effect to the various resolutions passed at the last Youth Conference, such as on the subjects of Physical Training, Mass Education, Swadeshi and Boycott of Foreign and British goods, etc. It was further resolved to nominate, in response to its invitation a representative to the next session of the Youth World Peace Congress to be held in Holland in August next. Various sub-committees were also formed to submit their findings before the Committee at its next meeting. The League proposes to conduct a monthly magazine to voice the feelings of the youth in the Presidency. —Free Press.

## WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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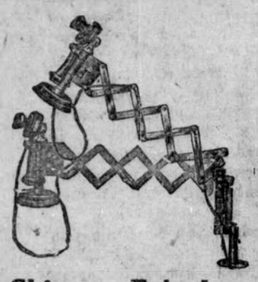

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## UNIVERSITY'S ROLE IN NATIONAL LIFE.

### TRUE CONCEPTION OF DUTY.

MR. SARKAR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Mr. J. N. Sarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, to-day delivered the convocation address to the new graduates.

In the course of his address, he pointed out what new element should a true University contribute to national life. It is true, he said, that for the noblest creations of literature or art, the world has not to look up to the Universities exclusively or mainly. That is the special field for the play of individual genius, and every one knows that genius is a wayward child. In every country, the Universities have been the nurseries of the leaders of the people's thought and of the captain's of national enterprise. Such leaders of thought and discoveries of science must ever be a small minority.

The University, at the same time, is the strongest force on the side of democracy. In medieval Europe, the Christian Church gave the freest and fullest opportunity to intellect and character. Many a poor peasant boy or artisan's son entered the school, there unfolded his latent capacity. Here, in the University, they compete with rivals drawn from all ranks of society and the result is that each man's genius asserts itself with due recognition. The one law of life of every civilization is progress, the ceaseless striving after improvement, the sense of kinship with men. No man knows what he is capable of achieving so long as he does not rouse himself for a heroic effort. It is only in answering the call of a noble but difficult task that our hidden capacity shows itself.

ADVANCE OF HUMAN THOUGHT.

If we are to rise to the lofty destiny that ought to be ours, if Indians of the highest capacity are to take their places as peers amongs the world's intellectual leaders, then the linking together of our scholarly efforts is necessary. Nature creates nothing by one leap, but by the steady and regular process of evolution. In this advance of human thought, mind has co-operated with mind, country with country, one age with another. Therefore, if we wish for the advancement of learning, if we desire our University to be a living fountain of knowledge and not a herbarium of dead, imported plants, he must link our scholars' labours with those in other parts of the world.

The teachers of a true University naturally form a brotherhood of workers among themselves. In India, the social side of Universities is very much neglected, but it is an important instrument for the advancement of learning.

If our University does its work fully and well, then not only the leaders of our country's thought, but every true son of the 'alma mater' is expected to show a distinctive mental discipline. He mus display the captain's coolness of head and wide range of vision. He must not be swept away by the popular cries of the hour; he must not let the clear light of his reason be obscured by the appeals to his passions; he must never ignore realities, but must always keep his gaze fixed upon things that count, the things that will endure.

A University has failed in its duty if it has not imparted to its graduates this intellectual discipline, this catholicity of sympathies, this power of self-control in the midst of all kinds of distraction, this universality of outlook, and thus taught them to rise superior to national prejudices racial pride, sectarian animosity and personal interest.

NEVER MAKE WRONG CHOICE.

Mr. Sirkar then spoke of the tremendous importance of self-discipline. Let every future citizen of India, he said, as he leaves the training ground of his boyhood and youth, select his rule of life. Let him make his choice between the eternal verities on the one hand and the popular delusions and misrepresentations of the hour on the other, between the sway of reason and the insurrection of the passions, between holding his strength in reserve til the proper time for its use and making premature theatrical demonstrations, between self-descipline and mental anarchy.

The University has made your choice easier by placing before you the lessons of history and concentrating in its teaching the garnered wisdom of all ages and all countries. If, then, you make the wrong choice, you will be doing so with your eyes open as to its consequences to you as private persons and to the nation as a community. India expects every one of her sons to do his duty. Let your hearts be uplifted to a true conception of that duty!

---

London, Feb. 11.—The Board of Trade returns for January show that imports totalled £100,389,225, and exports, £59,742,733, a decrease of £13,188,604 and an increase of £4,320,885, respectively, compared with the figures for January, 1927.—Reuter's Special.

Doctor Harold Mann formerly Director of Agriculture, Bombay, leaves Marseilles on 17th February for India as Agricultural Adviser to the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad.—Reuter.

## *MAHARASHRA'S MIND.*

### "FOLLOW UP HARTAL TIDE."

"Swarajya" (Poona) expresses satisfaction at the unity and enthusiasm shown by practically the whole country in the matter of observing hartal on the 3rd of February last. The journal advocates the adoption of the ways that the Egyptian nation adopted while the Milner Commission was there. Expressing its ideas in regard to the conduct of the future movement, the journal observes that preparing a faultless Swarajya Constitution and boycotting Select British goods is not at all enough, though they are steps in the right direction and puts in a plea for a country-wide strike, in which workers, clerks, shop-keepers, vehicle-drivers, students and factory-owners must all join and refuse to do anything for the Commissioners and those who will co-operate with them. The journal says that a strike for one day is not enough; it must extend over a very much longer period.

"WORK BEFORE US."

"Kesari" (Poona) characterises the universal hartal as only the first successful encounter and puts in a plea for following up the tide of popular enthusiasm and harnessing it for a successful campaign of spreading Swadeshi in the matter of cloth and other articles of popular consumption. It also suggests the starting of Volunteer Corps and Youth Leagues and taking up such activities as would develop the spirit of resistance among the people. It also wants Indian ambassadors to be maintained in foreign countries. It also wants Indian ambassadors to be maintained in foreign countries. It also advocates the education of the public for refusing all help to Britain in the even of another War.

"WARNING AGAINST LEADERS."

"Jagriti" (Baroda) a non-Brahmin journal regrets that the leaders of the non-Brahmans have not still officially decided how the Simon Commission is to be treated. It also regrets the postponement of the non-Brahman Conference from time to time and calls upon the rank and file of the non-Brahmans to declare that they will have nothing to do with it. The journal frankly opines that non-Brahman masses stand to gain nothing by bobnobbing with the Commission and advises them to put forward their demands, if at all they have any separate demands when representatives of Britain and India sit at a round-table conference to decide India's destinies.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES.

"Sansthani Swarajya" commenting on the Savantvadi State Peoples' Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, refers to a resolution brought in the subjects of the Conference. The resolution asked for the right of criticising the State budget by a representative Council. The journal observes:

"But such an innocent resolution was considered as something like asking for the moon by some delegates assembled in the Conference. Curiously enough an amendment was lost and also the substantive word 'advisory' and omitting the last portion of the resolution specifying the rights to be given to the body. But it is a matter of grim humour that this amendment was lost and als othe substantive proposition. The whole incident clearly showed the slave mentality of those who opposed this resolution and the utter ignorance of a large number of delegates about the utility and the necessity of representative institutions. These folks have yet to learn that good Government is never a substitute for Self-Government."

"AWAY WITH 'D' CLAUSE."

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) refers to the application that M.L.C.s from all provinces to the Working Committee of the Congress for allowing them to attend the Councils for one reason or other and says it is simply ridiculous that the Working Committee should hold the power of directing responsible provincial leaders, belonging to the Congress itself what they should and should not do. This is the effect, the journal adds, of mixing the question of Council boycott with Commission boycott and appeals to the Working Committee to do away with this anomaly, by granting provincial autonomy, as it has done in respect of the boycott and British goods resolution. In support of this plea, the paper quotes the opinion of Mr. Beshar Rajendra Singh, a Congress M.L.C. from the C.P. (Hindi).

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS' STRIKE.

"Kaivari," the newly started non-Brahman paper of Bombay examines the mill-workers' strike situation, advising the starting and regulating of a central fund to help the workers. It requests what it calls the three categories of workers' leaders, the first consisting of Messrs. Joshi, Ginwala, Asavle, Bole and Bakhle, the second, consisting of Messrs. Mayekar, Bhatvadkar and Alve and the third Messrs. Jhabvala, Mirajkar, Joglekar and Spratt to lend their energies in a united fashion. Delay, the paper warns, is dangerous.

"DON'T BE WORLD'S LAUGHING-STOCK."

"Nizam-Vijaya" (Hyderabad) gives the above title to an article that it writes on the tour of the Nizam's Vizier, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Prasad in the State territory. The paper says that from the several addresses and receptions held in honour of Sir Kisben Prasad, one thing stands out prominent and that is that the people in the State whether Hindu or Muslim are anxious to have representative institutions in the State, in order to satisfy their natural aspiration of being self-governing. The journal emphatically adds that it would never be in the interest of the State to withold the satisfaction of this demand any longer and State authorities should begin to move in that direction.


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## PROTEST AGAINST SARDA BILL

### H. H. ANANTACHARYAJI'S MEMORIAL TO VICEROY

His Holiness Jagadguru of Prativadhi Bhayankar Matt has petitioned a memorial to the Viceroy, concerning the Sarda Bill (Hindu Child Marriage Bill), which was introduced in the Simla session of the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 15th September last.

His Holiness protests that the whole Bill is against the Royal proclamation, affects a most important ceremony of the Hindus, and threatens to take away their right of religious liberty and compels them to do things against their Shastras. He contends that marriage is not a contract for sexual love or life but to discharge debt to God, Rishis and Pitris and cannot therefore be dissolved. The Legislative Assembly consisting of inimical and heretical religionists, is not competent to decide on this important question to the Hindu community. If the Bill is passed into law it would prove to be calamity to the community and not a blessing. He requests His Excellency to be pleased to refuse to give his assent to the Bill and to take steps to prevent social and religious questions to be discussed by the Legislatures.

## FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES"

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Apropos of your leader this morning regarding the appointment of the Butler Committee, will you allow me the liberty to say that the future is mainly, if not wholly, in the hands of the Indian Princes themselves. Mere declarations of Nawanagar, Bikaner or Patiala are not sufficient. They must immediately find translation in practice. If the Princes really understand the force of what you happily call "Time Spirit" they will make it possible for their subjects and the British subjects to accept the compromise of limited or constitutional monarchy. Whether to harness the Nationalist feeling of the people to the common responsibility of making an Indian nation is for the Princes as well as the capitalists, the Zemindars, the industrialists and the financiers to decide. If they fail to conciliate the common people, it will not take very long for the cry "Down with monarchy, down with plutocracy, down with aristocracy" to rise.—Yours, etc.

A BOMBAY YOUTH.

Feb. 8.

## WILD ANIMALS' HAVOC IN SPAIN.

### ORGANISATION OF HUNTS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Madrid.—Intense cold in the Province of Zamora has forced the inhabitants to stoke up fires and shut themselves in the houses to avoid freezing to death and also to escape packs of wolves and wild boars which, emboldened by hunger, have entered the villages in search of food. The authorities are organising hunts to drive them off.—Reuter.


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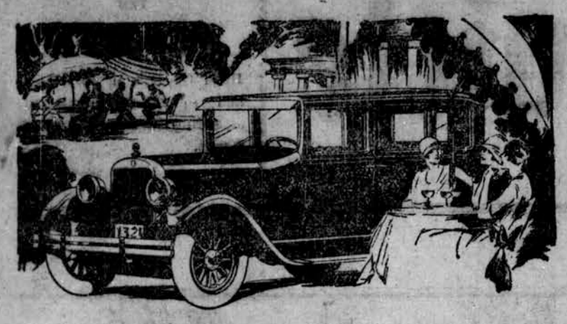

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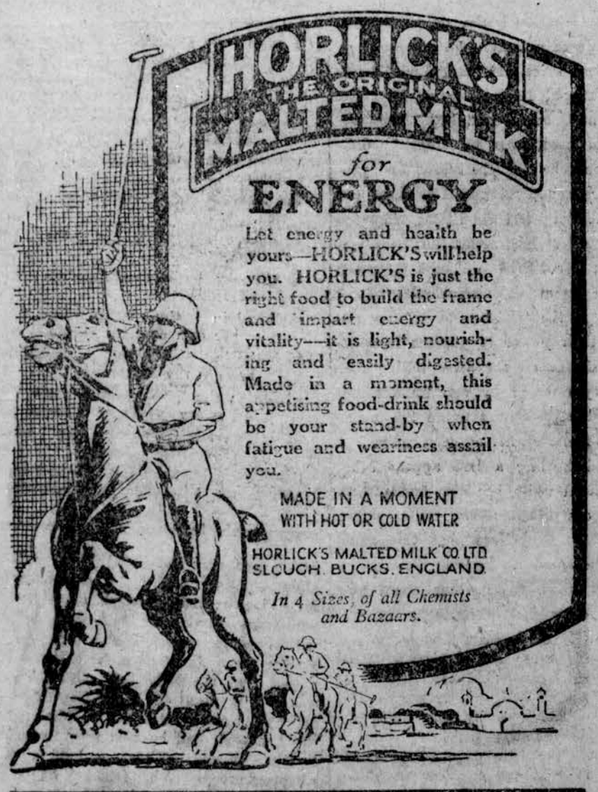

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## AMERICAN AND "MOTHER INDIA"

(Continued from page 6).

Mayo has said in this article in the "Liberty" magazine—that not many critics of her book have attempted a factual contradiction of, or even a reasonable justification for, the prevalence of degrading and atrocious customs and practices she has laid down against the culture of the Hindus. Retorts in the form of citation of similar vices existing in England or in America, as Mr. B. C. Pal has done from his personal knowledge, go over the head of the American and English reader, who is quite familiar with them and knows them to be illegalities, carried out under the cloak,—however thin it may seem to be at times—which are sanctioned neither by law nor society. Besides, some of those that appear to an Easterner as immoralities, are not, in fact, never have been, regarded as such, by Europeans. Moreover, they do not, in any case, fall into the categories of crimes of sex perversion and indulgence, and of unsanitary and filthy "sacred" practices, 'sanctioned by society' —nay, even enjoined by "religion."

**MISS MAYO'S OBJECT.**

It is a fact that however much we may condemn the malicious and dishonest account of Miss Mayo, it is not difficult to find substantiation of some of the vices alleged in various parts of the country. As she admits in her article—which I suspect is the result of an after-thought—the purpose of her visit was not to find or record the good side of life in India, but to discover, and make known, to the American people such traits of the Indian character and such of the habits and practices of Indian people as are not in conformity with the Western standards, and as would be objectionable to the American man or woman, were they found in the next door neighbour. Her purpose in "opening the drains" was, then, an honest, though utterly unworthy, purpose. In carrying it out she was encouraged by the powers that-be, and helped onwards by distorted information and wilful misconstruction of facts placed before her, thereby rendering her mentality even more vicious than the one she had started out with. But, one thing cannot be denied her, namely, that some part of her scorching condemnation of Hindus' morality is based on the broad-day light evidence of indefensibly early marriages, presence of hundreds of thousands of widows, adolescent virgin widows and child-widows, whom society still denies the most fundamental right of every adult, marriage, and on the only too well-known system of Devadasi offerings in certain parts of India. Her case against social vices becomes for the most part invulnerable when she offers heavily documented proof that not only are those things prevalent but that the spokesmen of Indian opinion in the Legislatures and out, stubbornly uphold their legitimacy and wage unyielding battle to maintain them, as for instance in the case of debates on bills for raising the age of consent.

**INDIA AND WORLD OPINION.**

It would be foolish to assume that any decent or truly enlightened Indian does, or can conscientiously endorse the continuance of the vices charged, or even takes sides with the orthodox Hindu upholders of the practices of an inordinately benighted era in Indian history. But that is little use in the formation of judgment about India, her culture and religions, on the part of an average Westerner. Perhaps, some Indians would be inclined to shrug their shoulders and say "What is the difference whether Americans think well of them or not?" But to those who say that, we shall suggest that only 'the utterly unimpeachable' characters have the right to disregard the judgments of man. Only a Gandhi or a Buddha can live by the rules laid down by himself, because he does not care to live on any other terms. Has the Indian nation reached that stage of self-purification and spiritual freedom from dirt that it has become above criticism of fellow-men? Besides, does India wish to acquire a reputation amongst the people of the earth that would make them shun from her children as they do from lepers? Will she be satisfied if every nation in the West—and later even in the East—passed exclusion Acts as the American Immigration law, which bars the entry of Indians in the Continental territory of the United States, and the decision of the Supreme Court of United States, which has openly declared that Indians are not eligible for franchise as citizens of the United States—a privilege that none born in Africa is denied? Will India ponder and try to think dispassionately and far-sightedly? Let us hope she will.

## *SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS*

A Member of the Municipal Corporation writes under date 11th instant:—

With reference to your editorial note appearing in to-day's issue of your paper on segregation in schools regarding the letter from the Vice-President, Cutchi Bhatia Mahajan Managing Committee, may I point out that the matter came up for disscussion at Friday's meeting of the Corporation on a notice of motion by

## INDIAN TERRITORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

blished by Law in British India or Colleges affiliated to such a University, and may disband or reconstitute any Unit so constituted."

The Committee in their Report advocated the formation of Urban Units only in large centres at present, whilst this Amending Bill leaves it to the discretion of the Governor-General-in-Council whether or not to constitute one or more Urban Corps or Units, and disband same at his pleasure! From a recent Resolution of the Government of India, on the Report of the Committee, we can realize how this discretionary power has been, and so will be employed by the Governor-General-in-Council. In the said Resolution on the Report it is stated that, the Bombay Pioneers will henceforth be re-designated an Urban Unit of the I. T. F., and for the whole of India only one more Urban Unit will be raised.

As regards the University Training Corps, there is going to be practically no expansion. Thus, the Government of India, who can spend without a twitch of their financial conscience, nearly 60 crores of rupees every year on a superfluous British Army of occupation, are too poor to afford more than a sum of rupees ten lacs in course of the financial year for the expansion of the I. T. F. by one single Urban Unit! At this rate, is it any wonder that it will take at least a thousand years to raise a decent Territorial Army for the defence of Swaraj? Further should not one be justified in calling this ridiculous Amending Bill, a Bill for Amending the Indian Territorial "Farce" Act?

**MILITARY DICTATION.**

There is no sovereign Legislature worth the name which leaves at the discretion of the Governor-General, or even the King, the number of men required for any Army —whether Regular or Territorial. For instance, in England, under the Territorial Reserve Forces' Act, 1907, Part II, "Raising and Maintenance of Force" it is clearly laid down: S6. "It shall be lawful for His Majesty to raise an maintain a Force, to be called the 'Territorial Force,' 'consisting of such number of men as may from time to time be provided by Parliament.' Hence, it rests with Parliament to budget for the number of men, to be raised and maintained. In India, on the other hand, it is not the Civil Representatives of the people in the Assembly, who control the Military Octopus, or in other words, the Indian Military Department, but it is really the latter which is the master of India, and dictates through the mouth of the Governor-General, the number of men it will be pleased to raise and maintain for the I. T. F.! Thus, everything is topsy-turvy in this land!, as all power is concentrated in the iron hands of the alien bureaucrats.

---

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji who wanted the Corporation to express an opinion that the Schools Committee should not abolish any distinction of caste that were observed in the matter of provision of drinking water in Municipal Schools? It is a matter for regret that the morning English papers have not reported the debate. The Corporation yesterday made amends for their reactionary attitude in rejecting Mr. Boman Behram's amendment abolishing all caste distinctions in Municipal schools about three months ago. You will be glad to know that Mr. Vithaldas's proposition was defeated by a fairly large majority. There were only two speakers in favour of Mr. Vithaldas's proposition, namely, Mr. Vithaldas himself and Dr. Javle. Mr. Chandavarkar opposed the proposition and pointed out that he could not understand how Mr. Vithaldas could call himself a Swarajist and preside over meetings advocating boycott of Simon Commision and at the same time advocate that the children of depressed classes should not be given an equal status with those of the higher caste in Municipal Schools. Thus an attempt to secure a definite approval from the Corporation to the maintenance of caste distinction in municipal schools has been frustrated and now I hope the Schools Committee will see their way to issue a circular to all the Head Masters that even in the matter of drinking water no distinction should be observed as between the children of the higher classes and those of the depressed classes.


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BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 13 1928


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# G. B. S. ON THE GOSPELS.

## STORY OF HOLY GHOST.

## A LATER INTERPOLATION

## CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM

**In an interesting article contributed to John O' London's Weekly, George Bernard Shaw discusses the Gospels and their genesis. The following extracts throw a new light on the old theme.**

Not long ago I asked a writer of distinguished intellectual competence whether he had made a study of the gospels since his childhood. His reply was that he had lately tried but "found it all such nonsense that I could not stick it." As I do not want to send anyone to the gospels with this result, I had better here give a brief exposition of how much of the history of religion is needed to make the gospels and the conduct and ultimate fate of Jesus intelligible and interesting.

WORLDLINESS OF THE MAJORITY.

The first common mistake to get rid of is that mankind consists of a great mass of religious people and a few eccentric atheists. It consists of a huge mass of worldly people, and a small percentage of persons deeply interested in religion and concerned about their own souls and other people's; and this section consists mostly of those who are passionately affirming the established religion and those who are passionately attacking it, the genuine philosophers being very few. Thus you never have a nation of millions of Wesleys and one Tom Paine. You have a million Mr. Worldly Wisemans, one Wesley, with his small congregation, and one Tom Paine, with his smaller congregation. The passionately religious are a people apart; and if they were not hopelessly outnumbered by the worldly, they would turn the world upside down, as St. Paul was reproached, quite justly, for wanting to do. Few people can number among their personal acquaintances a single atheist or a single Plymouth Brother. Unless a religious turn in ourselves has led us to seek the little groups to which these rare birds belong, we pass our lives among people who, whatever creeds they may repeat, and in whatever temples they may avouch their respectability and wear their Sunday clothes, have robust consciences, and hunger and thirst, not for righteousness, but for rich feeding and comfort and social position and attractive mates and ease and pleasure and respect and consideration; in short, for love and money. To these people one morality is as good as another provided they are used to it and can put up with its restrictions without unhappiness; and in the maintenance of this morality they will fight and punish and coerce without scruple. They may not be the salt of the earth, these Philistines; but they are the substance of civilization; and they save society from ruin by criminals and conquerors as well as by Savonarolas and Knipperdollings.

RELIGION OF THE MINORITY.

The religion of the tolerated religious minority has always been essentially the same religion; that is why its changes of name and form have made so little difference. That is why, also, a nation so civilized as the English can convert negroes to their faith with great ease, but cannot convert Mahomedans or Jews. The negro finds in civilized Salvationism an unspeakably more comforting version of his crude creed; but neither Saracen nor Jew sees any advantage in it over his own version. The Crusader was surprised to find the Saracen quite as religious and moral as himself, and rather more than less civilized. The Latin Christian has nothing to offer the Greek Christian that Greek Christianity has not already provided. They are all, at root, Salvationists.

ATONEMENT AND PUNISHMENT.

The primitive idea of justice is partly legalized revenge and partly expiation by sacrifice. It works out from both sides in the notion that two blacks make a white, and that when a wrong has been done, it should be paid for by an equivalent suffering. It seems to the Philistine majority a matter of course that this compensating suffering should be inflicted on the wrongdoer for the sake of its deterrent effect on other would-be wrongdoers; but a moment's reflection will shew that this utilitarian application corrupts the whole transaction. For example, the shedding of innocent blood cannot be balanced by the shedding of guilty blood. Sacrificing a criminal to propitiate God for the murder of one of his righteous servants is like sacrificing a mangy sheep or an ox with the rinderpest: it calls down divine wrath instead of appeasing it. In doing it we offer God as a sacrifice the gratification of our own revenge and the protection of our own lives without cost to ourselves; and cost to ourselves is the essence of sacrifice and expiation. However much the Philistines have succeeded in confusing these things in practice, they are to the Salvationist sense distinct and even contrary.

A CLASS PRIVILEGE.

Thus, even when the poor decide that the method of purchasing salvation by offering rams and goats, or bringing gold to the altar must be wrong because they cannot afford it, we still do not feel "saved" without a sacrifice and a victim. In vain do we try to substitute mystical rites that cost nothing, such as circumcision, or, as a substitute for that, baptism. Our sense of justice still demands an expiation, a sacrifice, a sufferer for our sins. And this leaves the poor man still in his old difficulty; for if it was impossible for him to procure rams and goats and shekels, how more impossible is it for him to find a neighbor who will voluntarily suffer for his sins; one who will say cheerfully, "You have committed a murder. Well, never mind; I am willing to be hanged for it in your stead"?

Our imagination must come to our rescue. Why not, instead of driving ourselves to despair by insisting on a separate atonement by a separate redeemer for every sin, have one great atonement and one great redeemer to compound for the sins of the world once for all? Nothing easier, nothing cheaper. The yoke is easy, the burden light. All you have to do when the redeemer is once found (or invented by the imagination) is to believe in the efficacy of the transaction, and you are saved. The rams and goats cease to bleed: the altars which ask for expensive gifts and continually renewed sacrifices are torn down; and the Church of the single redeemer and the single atonement rises on the ruins of the old temples, and becomes a single Church of the Christ.

EXPECTATION OF THE REDEEMER.

But this does not happen at once. Between the old costly religion of the rich and the new gratuitous religion of the poor there comes an interregnum in which the redeemer, though conceived by the human imagination, is not yet found. He is awaited and expected under the names of the Christ, the Messiah Baldur the Beautiful, or what not; but he has not yet come. Yet the sinners are not therefore in despair. It is true that they cannot say, as we say, "The Christ has come, and has redeemed us"; but they can say, "The Christ will come, and will redeem us," which, as the atonement is conceived as retrospective, is equally consoling. There are periods when nations are seething with this expectation and crying aloud with prophecy of the Redeemer through their poets. To feel that atmosphere we have only to take up the Bible and read Isaiah at one end of such a period and Luke and John at the other.

LUTHER AND CALVIN.

We now see our religion as a quaint but quite intelligible evolution from crude attempts to propitiate the destructive forces of Nature among savages to a subtle theology with a costly ritual of sacrifice possible only to the rich as a luxury, and finally to the religion of Luther and Calvin. And it must be said for the earlier forms that they involved very real sacrifices. The sacrifice was not always vicarious, and is not yet universally so. In India men pay with their own skins, torturing themselves hideously to attain holiness. In the west, saints amazed the world with their austerities and self-scourgings and confessions and vigils. But Luther delivered us from all that. His reformation was a triumph of imagination and a triumph of cheapness. It brought you complete salvation and asked you for nothing but faith. Luther did not know what he was doing in the scientific sociological way in which we know it; but his instinct served him better than knowledge could have done; for it was instinct rather than theological casuistry that made him hold so resolutely to Justification by Faith as the trump card by which he should beat the Pope, or, as he would have put it, the sign in which he should conquer. He may be said to have abolished the charge for admission to heaven. Paul had advocated this; but Luther and Calvin did.

LOOKING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD.

Yet another persistent belief has beset the imagination of the religious ever since religion spread among the poor, or, rather, ever since commercial civilization produced a hopelessly poor class cut off from the enjoyments of this world. That belief is that the end of this world is at hand, and that it will presently pass away and be replaced by a kingdom of happiness, justice, and bliss in which the rich and the oppressors and the unjust shall have no share. We are all familiar with this expectation: many of us cherish some pious relative who sees in every great calamity a sign of the approaching end. Warning pamphlets are in constant circulation; advertisements are put in the papers and paid for by those who are convinced, and who are horrified at the indifference of the irreligious to the approaching doom. And revivalist preachers, now as in the days of John the Baptist, seldom fail to warn their flocks to watch and pray, as the great day will steal upon them like a thief in the night, and cannot be long deferred in a world so wicked. This belief also associates itself with Barleycorn's second coming; so that the two events become identified at last.

There is the other and more artificial side of this belief, on which it is an inculcated dread. The ruler who appeals to the prospect of heaven to console the poor and keep them from insurrection also curbs the vicious by threatening them with hell. In the Koran we find Mahomet driven more and more to this expedient of government; and experience confirms his evident belief that it is impossible to govern without it in certain phases of civilization. We shall see later on that it gives a powerful attraction to the belief in a Redeemer, since it adds to remorse of conscience, which hardened men bear very lightly, a definite dread of hideous and eternal torture.

DIVINE PARENTAGE.

One more tradition must be noted. To consummation of praise for a king is to declare that he is the son of no earthly father, but of a god. His mother goes into the temple of Apollo, and Apollo comes to her in the shape of a serpent, or the like. The Roman emperors, following the example of Augustus, claimed the title of God. Illogically, such divine kings insist a good deal on their royal human ancestors. Alexander, claiming to be the son of Apollo, is equally determined to be the son of Philip. As the gospels stand, St. Matthew and St. Luke give genealogies (the two are different) establishing the descent of Jesus through Joseph from the royal house of David, and yet declare that not Joseph but the Holy Ghost was the father of Jesus. It is therefore now held that the story of the Holy Ghost is a later interpolation borrowed from the Greek and Roman imperial tradition. But experience shews that simultaneous faith in the descent from David and the conception by the Holy Ghost is possible. Such double beliefs are entertained by the human mind without uneasiness or consciousness of the contradiction involved.

A view of the mosque erected in Berlin which is to be consecrated this month. —Photo by P. P. A.

## MAN AS SPONGE.

### THE HERD INSTINCT.

The tendency of modern civilised man to behave like a sponge, mopping up the ideas and beliefs of those about him, was discussed in a very kindly way by Dr. Hugh Crichton-Miller in a lecture at the People's League of Health. The subject of the new series of lecture is "The mind and what we ought to know about it," and this first lecture was on mental mechanism.

The three outstanding features of a man's mind, Dr. Crichton-Miller said, were the relative inadequacy of his instinct as compared with the instinct of other animals, his enormous capacity for forming association and therefore of forming judgments, and the tremendous control over his environment which he had achieved and which opened the way to a vast field of purpose.

Children had to learn by direct experience and by the transmission of other people's direct experience. It was impossible to explain every order given to them and each generation depended on the accumulated experience of past generations. It absorbed a vast amount of knowledge without argument or test, and it found it easier to accept what was offered than to reason for itself. Therefore in every civilised community one could observe how far individuals tended to thrash things out for themselves and how far they were inclined to absorb the opinions and ideas general in their environment. In view of this suggestibility, said the lecturer, one viewed with a certain amount of anxiety and bewilderment man's enormous capacity for the transmission of the ideas, not only by means of the printing press and public lectures, but by wireless and telegraphy. And now America had produced a loud-speaker that could be heard twenty miles away. In historical times man had created for himself a million that was charged with human ideas, and now we were living in an atmosphere charged with other peoples ideas. It was impossible to get away from the saturation, and to many it was obviously a standing temptation not to produce any ideas of their own but to mop up those of other people.

THE MAYFAIR HERD.

"In this amazing development of the material world which he so marvellously controls," said the lecturer, "Man is producing for himself a constant challenge. A hundred years ago people lived more or less by themselves. Opportunities of thinking, forming judgments, devising and creating, were forced upon them. That opportunity has been taken away. There is no longer any need for us, then, to think for ourselves. We can only do it by making a spiritual effort and resisting the saturation of other people's ideas. We have big, crude, rough instincts, the instinct of self-preservation or of race preservation, which is the sex instinct, and we have very strongly the herd instinct, which is development of self-preservation. The herd instinct of the animal and of the human being is essentially the same, the desire to keep with its own kind as a protection against the predatory enemy, and the obligation in each case is the same: to behave as the rest of the herd behaves. It does not matter whether it is a bison herd or a Myfair herd, the individual that breaks the law of the herd is horned out. The person who goes to Mayfair and says: 'You people are all wrong' is going to be horned out of the Mayfair herd and his only hope is to find another herd. Therefore we continually tend to accept ideas from the herd instead of forming our own."

Man's great birthright, he added, was his capacity for conceptual purposes Animals had a perpetual purpose. They did things because they felt like doing them, but man had the power of choice, and that was the cause of all his trouble. "We are the miserable creatures that we are," sid Dr. Crichton-Miller, "because of our mental conflict and our infinite possibilities of choice."

## TRICKS OF MEDIUMS.

### "MAGICIAN" METHODS EXPLAINED.

"Some favourite tricks of mediums", was the title of a lantern lecture given by Mr. Harrey Price, the honorary director of the National Laboratory of Psychical Research, at Queen's Gate Hall. The object of the lecture was to show how difficult it would be for charlatans to produce their fraudulent manifestations under the modern test conditions imposed at the psychical laboratory. It was evident that Mr. Price did not approach his subject from the point of view of an unbeliever in the existence of genuine mediums or their power to produce inexplicable manifestations for after telling of the trickery resorted by one famous medium he described as genuine the manifestation at one of her seances, when a white hand holding a bell appeared behind her head while her own hands were perfectly controlled. Some critics might be disposed to believe that this could only be accepted as genuine because no method by which the medium could produce that effect had been discovered, but that was not the lecturer's view.

Sleight-of-hand and conjuring tricks were, he said, responsible for many of the frauds that had been perpetrated throughout the ages by magicians and other people claiming psychic powers. He showed the title page of published confessions of a necromancer in Tudor days and said, incidentally, that the library of the Society for Psychical Research contains five thousand volumes dealing with every form of trickery and fraud. Spiritualism had always been saturated with fraud, and, while learned scientists could score by applying tests by means of scientific apparatus to pseudo-psychic phenomena, they were apt in other respects to be as credulous as any layman.

When one person had discovered a fine new way of duping the public—as, for instance, the Welsh woman who professed to live for more than a year without eating or drinking and who kept up the fraud successfully because she was supplied with food placed in a concealed panel in her bed—he or she was always followed by successful imitators. He described the methods by which seers can read messages that have been written on small pieces of paper although the paper apparently remains folded while they read. That is done by means of one dummy paper and by "palming" successively the ones on which messages are written.

THE CABINET TRICK.

A description of means by which the cabinet trick is worked and the medium, apparently bound too tightly to move her hands, can ring bells and fling things about, was followed by a demonstration. Mr. Price seated himself on a stool to which his hands and feet were fastened with bandages knotted and sealed with sealing-wax. A number of articles were placed at his feet, and then a screen was put in front of him. He threw the articles over the screen. The screen was removed, and he was seen to be still tightly bound. Then a half a dozen bangles were put at his feet and the screen was replaced. When it was removed in two or three minutes, the bangles were on his arms above his still bandaged wrists. He did not explain the details of the trick, but in his lecture he said that it was virtually impossible to tie a man with a single rope in such a way that he could not remove and then replace the rope. If instead of the rope a ball of floss silk were used he would be fooled, for while he could escape from his bonds he would not be able to get back to them.

Another piece of information was that no materialising medium could stand being grabbed. Other tricks exposed were the methods of writing spirit messages on a slate, of touching people with spirit hands, and of making spirit photographs. Some of these were so simple that he described them as "tricks you can play on your friends."

In conclusion, Mr. Price said he had nothing to say against genuine mediums.

## *TO SIAM.*

### (RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.)

When the great Prayer for the Three Refuges
rang from sky across deserts and hills and distant shores,
the awakened countries poured their rejoicings
in great deeds, and noble temples,
in the rapture of self-dedication,
in mighty words.
in the breaking of the bond of self.
At an unheeded, unconscious moment
that prayer, wafted by some sudden wandering breeze,
touched thy heart, O Siam, lived in the life
and shaded it with a branching wealth of well-being
A centre to thy revolving centuries
an end to thy endeavours, which is Freedom of Spirit—
it helped to bind thy people in a common bond of hope,
to strengthen them with the power of a single-pointed devotion
to one "Dharma", and one "Sangha," and one immortal Teacher
Let those words, potent with an inexhaustible creative urge
ever direct thee to the adventures of new ages
light up new truths with their own radiant meaning,
and in one single garland string all the gems of knowledge newly gathered
I come to-day to the living temple that is one with thee,—
to the altar of united hearts
in which is seated on his lotus seat Lord Buddha,
whose silence is peace, whose voice consolation.
I come from a land where the Master's words
lie dumb in desultory ruins, in the desolate dust,
where oblivious ages smudged the meaning of the letters
written on the pages of pillard stones,
the records of a triumphant devotion.
I come, a pilgrim, at thy gate, O Siam,
to offer my verse to the endless glory of India
sheltered in thy home, away from her own deserted shrine
to bathe in the living stream that flows in thy heart,
whose water descends from the snowy height of a sacred time
on which arose, from the deep of my country's being,
the Sun of Love and Righteousness.

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